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Part One
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AN ATTACK ON IRELAND

Bishop McQuaid Declares His Action Scandalous.

SUBVERSIVE OF ALL DISCIPLINE

If the Archbishop's Actions Were to be Passed in Silence It Would be Impossible to Restrain Priests in Politics.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The Right Rev. Bishop McQuaid, in his sermon at St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning, took occasion to bitterly attack Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul.

The Bishop characterized the Archbishop as a political meddler, and his actions as a disgrace and a scandal to the Church in which he holds high office.

Among other things, Bishop McQuaid said: "Every Catholic having respect for his Bishops and priests, and for the honor and good name of his Church, must have been pained and mortified when he learned during the political campaign that one of our Bishops—the Archbishop of St. Paul—had cast to one side the traditions of the past and had entered the political arena like any layman. The newspapers were careful to keep the public duly informed of his arrival in New-York weeks before the election; of his appearance on the platforms at ratification meetings surrounded by the leaders of the Republican Party; of his views of political questions strongly expressed through interviews carefully prepared for the press, and of his mingling in a crowd of excited politicians and partisans on the night of the election.

"I contend that this coming to New-York of the Archbishop of St. Paul to take part in a political contest was undignified, disgraceful to his episcopal office, and a scandal in the eyes of all right-minded Catholics of both parties.

"It was, furthermore, a piece of meddlesome interference on his part to come from his State to another to break down all discipline among our priests, and justify the charge of those inimical to us that priests are partisans and use their office and opportunities for political work.

"If Archbishop Ireland had made himself so conspicuous in favor of the Democratic Party he would be just as blameworthy, in my estimation. If his conduct in the last political campaign were not censured and condemned, it would not be possible for me to restrain the priests of this diocese from imitating his example and descending from the pulpit to the political platform and marshaling their parishioners to the polls on the day of the election. It is no excuse to say that the Archbishop was working in the interest of good government. Every other clerical aspirant to political distinction would say the same.

"During the last session of the New-York Legislature Archbishop Ireland of far-off Minnesota busied himself writing letters to leading Republican members in favor of the candidacy of the Rev. Mr. Malone for the position of Regent of the university. It was none of the Archbishop's business to meddle with what did not legitimately concern him. But then he knew that the Archbishop of New-York desired the election of a candidate able and willing to protect the best interests of Catholic schools and academies, coming under the control of the Regents. They knew that a priest who had declared that if he could he would wipe out every parochial school, and that the time had come for the State to turn down the Church in money matters, was no fit representative of the Catholic body. Yet Archbishop Ireland wrote letters, private and confidential, to members of a Republican Legislature in favor of his candidate as against any one made acceptable to the Bishops of the State."

As a closing protest against the action of the Archbishop the Bishop uttered these words:

"If no other remedy can be found then recourse to Rome will teach prelates that they would do well to stay at home and give their attention to the field assigned them."

IF NOT GILARY, WHO WAS THE MAN?

Supposed to be Buried in Potter's Field, but Walked into the Morgue.

Ellis Gilary, who was supposed to be buried in Potter's Field, walked into the Morgue yesterday.

Sunday evening, Nov. 18, an unknown man either jumped or fell to the track of the Third Avenue elevated road, at Houston Street, and was dragged by the train for a distance of nearly thirty feet. When the man was extricated from under the engine he was lifeless. The body was removed to the Morgue.

Two days after the accident a Mrs. Hahn of 226 Avenue B called at the Morgue and identified the body as that of Ellis Gilary, a salesman. She did not know where he was employed. She was told that the body would be kept at the Morgue until Friday and would then be buried. No one claimed the body, and it was buried in Potter's Field last Friday as that of Ellis Gilary.

Mr. Gilary said he lived at 19 Bleecker Street and would like to have the mistake rectified. The authorities said they would attend to it, and Mr. Gilary went away satisfied.

Bishop Howe of South Carolina Dead.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 25.—Bishop W. B. W. Howe of the Diocese of South Carolina died at his home, in this city, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Bishop Howe was disabled by paralysis about two years ago, and at the diocesan convention in the Spring of 1893 the Rev. Ellison Capers was elected Assistant Bishop and has since been the acting Bishop. By Bishop Howe's death Mr. Capers becomes the Bishop of the diocese.

Fell from the Cars and Was Killed.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 25.—Thomas H. Cooney of Pittston, Penn., was found dead on the tracks of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Petersburg Railroad to-day, a few miles north of this city. He was a passenger on the early train from Richmond to Washington. It is supposed that in passing from one car to another he fell off the platform and was killed. Cooney was a brother of the well-known railroad Superintendent of that name at Pittston, Penn.

Hattie Pye Heard From.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Hattie Pye, the fifteen-year-old girl who has been missing from her home in Fisher Avenue for ten days, has been heard from at Syracuse, where she is with the family of Dr. McClintock, a veterinary surgeon. Mrs. Thomas Pye, the girl's mother, will reclaim her daughter.

Lamp Exploded While He Slept.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 25.—Dominick Prezza, forty-five years old, of Grand Street, went to sleep to-day in a bed over which was a lighted hanging lamp. The lamp exploded and Prezza was fatally burned.

Another Football Victim.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 25.—Daniel McTiernan, aged fourteen, died during the night from the effect of injuries sustained while playing football yesterday.

HENRY C. BOSWORTH A SUICIDE

Shot Himself at His Home in Stapleton—He Was Once a Dentist in This City—Left No Explanation.

STAPLETON, S. I., Nov. 25.—Henry C. Bosworth, a well-to-do citizen of this place, killed himself at his home, 71 St. Paul's Avenue, at noon to-day. Mr. Bosworth was sixty-nine years old. He formerly conducted a successful dentistry business in New-York City, but retired from active business life several years ago.

With his wife and four children, he has lived in a handsome cottage on St. Paul's Avenue, one of the most aristocratic streets of this place. Mrs. Bosworth went out to church this morning, leaving Mr. Bosworth at home with his nephew, a young man who had come to call. He appeared cheerful, and his manner was entirely natural. He left his nephew shortly before noon to get something to stop a leak in one of the radiators, and did not return.

Mrs. Bosworth reached home, and, after waiting some time for her husband's reappearance, went to call him. Just as she stepped out on the rear piazza the sound of a pistol shot came from an outbuilding in the yard. Several members of the household ran to the shed, and found the body of Mr. Bosworth. He had placed the muzzle of a revolver in his mouth, and pulled the trigger. The bullet passed upward, and lodged at the base of the brain.

Pinned upon his breast was a slip of paper, upon which were written these lines:

Fear dementia.
Lost courage.
No blame to any one.
Do it myself.
Please forgive me.
May all do so.

HENRY.

Mrs. Bosworth stated that her husband had never given indication of mental trouble or any intimation that he would take his life. His fortune had been impaired to some extent by heavy losses in the stock market in the panic of fifteen months ago, but he was still in comfortable circumstances. He had frequently said since then that he must find something to do to occupy his time and mind.

HIS LIFE FOR HARRY'S CANDY

M'MAHON KILLED WHILE PICKING IT UP FOR HIS BOY.

The Little Fellow Dropped It in the Street—An Express Wagon Struck His Father as He Stooped.

James J. McMahon lost his life Saturday while trying to recover a stick of peppermint candy that his five-year-old son Harry had dropped in the street.

McMahon, who was a salesman at B. Altman's store, in Sixth Avenue, went home early Saturday afternoon. He lived with his wife and little boy at 252 Eighth Avenue.

When he reached home, his wife, who was preparing dinner, asked him to take the child out for a walk. McMahon did so. He bought a stick of peppermint candy for the little fellow. At Twenty-second Street and Eighth Avenue Harry dropped the candy, which rolled into the street. He cried, and his father told him to wait and he would get it for him.

McMahon left the boy standing on the sidewalk, and started to pick up the candy, which had rolled out into the street quite a little distance. As he stooped, an express wagon, driven by Martin Hohn of 928 Columbus Avenue, dashed around the corner of Twenty-second Street. McMahon was knocked down and severely injured in the back.

As is usual in such cases, a crowd quickly gathered, surrounding the injured man and crowding his child, who had seen the accident, far away from him. No one paid any attention to the little boy, who was crying, and who was jostled further and further away from his father.

Policeman Livingston of the West Twentieth Street Police Station saw the crowd and ran up to see what the trouble was. As soon as he learned how badly McMahon was hurt he sent an ambulance call, and the suffering man was taken to the New-York Hospital. Hohn was arrested and locked up in the West Twentieth Street Police Station.

In the meantime, little Harry ran home crying. He knew how to get home because he was within a block of his house when the accident happened.

He told his mother between his sobs that his father "got hurted."

Thoroughly frightened, Mrs. McMahon tried to learn from the little fellow just what had happened, but all she could get from him was "candy" and "papa hurted."

Finally she took the boy and started out to find her husband. She soon learned from some one on the street that "a feller got runned over and killed." That, however, was all she could learn. In desperation she went around to the station, and there met Policeman Livingston, who was on his way around to her house to notify her of the accident which had befallen her husband.

McMahon died at the New-York Hospital at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. His wife was with him, while little Harry was in the care of a neighbor.

Hohn, the driver of the wagon, was brought before Justice Hogan in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and held without bail to await the action of the Coroner's jury. Neither Mrs. McMahon nor the child was in court.

BOLD ROBBERY OF A RAILWAY STATION

The Agent Bound Hand and Foot and the Money Drawer Emptied.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 25.—At 11:50 o'clock this morning two men entered the waiting room of the Greenwood Lake Railroad station at Bloomfield, where Acting Ticket Agent C. W. Jacobus was in charge, and while one covered him with a revolver the other walked into the ticket office and emptied the cash drawer, which contained about $40. This done, they proceeded to tie the agent hand and foot, and, with a parting admonition that if he made a noise they would return and kill him, they hurried away.

Jacobus was afraid to cry out, but began working his feet, and soon managed to slip them free. He then ran to the upper floor, which is tenanted, and the cords which bound his hands were cut, while messengers were sent in haste to the police. Some of the people living up stairs had seen the two men enter and leave, but there was nothing to arouse their suspicions. The police have a good description of the robbers, and the country is being scoured by them.

Runaway on the Brooklyn Bridge.

A team of horses attached to a coach owned and driven by Abe Burdick of 115 Garden Street, Hoboken, took fright on the north driveway on the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and ran away.

When near the New-York anchorage, they collided with a coach driven by William Cassion of 267 Elizabeth Street, New-York. The runaway team got loose from the carriage and ran to the terminus of the roadway, where their further progress was checked by the big gate at Park Row. The two coaches were damaged considerably, but no person was injured.

Joseph Crantz Killed by a Runaway.

Joseph Crantz, fifty-nine years old, living at 670 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, was milking a cow in the street, at the corner of Jerome and Ledwith Avenues, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when a runaway horse attached to a buggy came dashing down the avenue. It struck Crantz and the cow, and fell. In falling, the horse landed on Crantz. The latter received injuries from which he died a half hour later. The horse was owned and driven by William Low of 396 Hopkins Avenue. Low was arrested.

Big Fire in Marion, N. C.

MARION, N. C., Nov. 25.—The town of Marion suffered a loss to-day of about $200,000 by fire. A large portion of the town is in ruins.

PARIS OUTRUNS LUCANIA

In a Heavy Gale the American Line Steamship Proves Superior.

HALF A KNOT AN HOUR THE FASTER

In Three Days the Paris Obtained a Lead Which Her Rival Could Not Overcome, and Arrived First.

While the tempestuous gales of last week were sweeping over the Atlantic, the American Line steamship Paris and the record-breaker Lucania of the Cunard Line were both on their way to this port. During three days of gales the Paris outran the Lucania nearly half a knot an hour.

The Campania and the Lucania have been able to outsteam the ships of the American Line in good weather and over a quiet, or a moderately quiet, sea, and their great steaming qualities have been recognized by all, including the sailormen of the American Line, who, however, have always maintained that in weather such as prevailed on the passage to this port last week the Paris could outsteam either one of them.

Last week the opportunity was presented to the Paris to show that she is the worthy vessel that Capt. Watkins and others have claimed her to be, and without any pretense of racing, the Paris fully demonstrated that their confidence is in no way misplaced.

During the first four days of the passage—that is, after the Paris had passed the Needles and the Lucania had passed Daunt's Rock, the points from which the time is always taken on the westward passage—when the exceedingly heavy weather was encountered, the Paris outsteamed the Lucania to such an extent that the Lucania was unable to overcome the Paris's lead when she met with fair weather and a quiet sea.

The bow of the Paris is built after what is termed a clipper model, while that of the Lucania is known as a "straight stem." The clipper bow has always been claimed to be superior to that of the straight stem for such gales and heavy seas as prevailed during the passage that was terminated yesterday.

The Paris left Southampton Nov. 17, and the Lucania sailed from Queenstown Nov. 18. The Paris arrived Saturday night at 7:45 o'clock, and the Lucania arrived yesterday morning at 8:20 o'clock.

From the points on the other side from which time and distance are reckoned, the Paris averaged 17.07 knots an hour, and the Lucania 16.56 knots an hour, showing speed in favor of the Paris of 0.51 of a knot an hour over that of the Lucania.

The portion of the passage that most clearly demonstrated the power of the Paris was that which was covered during Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

During those days the winds were blowing in great gusts, and the seas were running very high. The waves broke furiously over the snip, and the heavy spray was continually flying over the tops of the funnels, while no one was allowed outside whose presence was not absolutely needed. The rails were often under water, and she rolled so that it was dangerous to attempt moving about within the vessel.

Both vessels encountered the same gales and the same seas. The wind during the three days was west-northwest to southwest. Both vessels were compelled to decrease their speed, and although the Paris slowed down twenty-five hours during Tuesday and Wednesday, it would appear from the runs made by both that the Lucania was compelled to slow down even a longer time.

On the 19th, before the full force of the sea and gales was felt, the Paris made 441 knots and the Lucania 421 knots. On the 20th, the Paris made 451 and the Lucania 426 knots; on the 21st the Paris made 261 and the Lucania 260 knots; on the 22d the Paris made 384 and the Lucania 220 knots, making a total of 1,096 knots for the Paris, against a total of 906 knots for the Lucania.

During those three terrible days the Paris outsteamed the Lucania 190 knots, and then they both ran into fair weather and a quiet sea.

The Paris made her passage in 7 days 10 hours and 59 minutes from the Needles, and the Lucania made hers from Daunt's Rock in 6 days 23 hours and 26 minutes.

The Paris was over a day late in arriving, and the Lucania, which should have been in the bay, according to schedule time, on Friday night or early Saturday morning, did not come in until yesterday morning. She was fifteen hours behind the Paris.

The officers of the Paris yesterday mentioned the pleasure that the passage had afforded them to show that the Paris is capable of outsteaming the Lucania in heavy weather, and said that rivals hereafter would be more respectful when speaking of the American Line, now that they have been shown that the Lucania is not invincible in all weathers.

FORCED TO RETURN TO HARBOR

Passengers on Fishing Steamers Too Seasick for Sport.

The little single-screw steamer Viking, that yesterday took about 100 enthusiastic fishermen down to the Cholera Banks to fish, met with so much sea and wind that the Captain was obliged to listen to the emphatically-expressed wishes of his passengers and put back to this city.

After the fishermen had tried their luck for a short time the seas increased so much in violence that all got under cover. For a time they made the best of the situation, but after they discovered that the anchor had parted from the cable and that they were drifting, they begged to go home.

As the Captain had taken them down there for the purpose of fishing, he thought to remain and allow them to fish, but when a unanimous declaration was made that they did not want to fish, and did want to go home, he acceded to their desire and brought them back to the city as seasick a lot of fishermen as ever returned from the Banks.

The Al Foster, another fishing steamer that went out with a party, was more fortunate, and yet, although her anchor held, the fishermen on board returned with no more fish than did those of the Viking.

Both Captains reported that they had rough weather outside, and that it had been one continual struggle all of the way up from the Banks.

STEAMER RHYNLAND IN THE GALE

Fifteen Days Coming from Antwerp—One Sailor Injured.

The steamship Rhynland of the Red Star Line arrived from Antwerp yesterday morning. She had a tempestuous voyage, although she made it in fifteen days. She met the great gales and heavy seas that all incoming steamers report to have prevailed during the middle of last week on the North Atlantic.

From Tuesday until Friday she had an exceedingly rough experience, although she suffered no damage. The wind blew in one continuous gale from the west and northwest during all of that time, and so great was its force that the steamer had to slow down during the entire passage. To break the fury of the waves, she put out oil bags over her weather bow.

During a portion of the time, while she was in the trough of the sea, the waves broke over her rail continually, and had it not been for the oil they would undoubtedly have greatly damaged the ship. One sailor was injured.

When the gale began Monday, Florentine Robinson, a seaman, was sent aloft on the foremast to stow the sail, which had blown somewhat from its fastenings, and, after making all secure, the force of the wind was so great that his hold was broken and he fell to the forward superstructure deck and broke his right arm below the elbow.

The passengers were kept within the compartments during the time of danger, and so escaped injury.

RUNAWAY OF A FOUR-IN-HAND

EXCITING SCENE WITNESSED AT THE CHICAGO HORSE SHOW.

Five Thousand Persons Watch a Handsome Team of Blacks Racing Wildly About the Amphitheatre.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Five thousand persons stood on their seats about the big amphitheatre at Tattersalls last night and saw four handsome horses run madly around the ring.

All feared that, before they could be stopped, one or more of the three men in the break they hauled would be killed.

The four horses are owned by Anthony Schmitt, and were driven by his coachman, D. J. Allenby, who lost control of the team and sat helplessly on the box, as the horses galloped around in a short circle. Allenby was showing the four blacks in competition for the prize for four-in-hands.

R. C. Crawford, another one of the contestants, driving his team, and the driver of R. Hall McCormick's team, had their horses standing in the centre of the ring, and the judges were waiting for Allenby to bring his team to a stand, when the crowd saw that the blacks were their own masters.

Then the 5,000 persons climbed into their seats and anxiously watched the result of the runaway.

The band was playing a lively quickstep, which added to the zest of the scene as the horses ran around and around the ring.

Allenby could do nothing but keep his seat. He managed to guide the horses twice around the ring, so that the wagon was kept on its wheels. The two footmen leaned over the driver's shoulders, but he declined their proffered assistance. On the third turn around the ring the wagon was overturned and the three occupants rolled over and over in the soft dirt to the boarded sides. The team was only slightly checked by the additional strain on it caused by the overturned drag, and started across the arena for the entrance, where a big policeman, Edward Martine, grabbed one of the leaders by the bits and brought the team to a standstill. He was rewarded by the applause of the big crowd. The three men were only slightly hurt.

TO SERVE ON THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF

The Selection of Col. E. A. McAlpin, Col. F. C. McLewee, and Dr. M. O. Terry Is Announced.

Governor-elect Morton has selected several of the men who will be members of his official staff. Three selections are made public. They are:

Adjutant General—Col. E. A. McAlpin of Westchester County.
Surgeon General—Dr. M. O. Terry of Oneida County.
Inspector General—F. C. McLewee of New-York.

That Col. McLewee and Col. McAlpin would be appointed was announced last week in The New-York Times.

Col. McAlpin has been to some extent prominent in Republican politics. He was President of the State Republican League, and has contributed largely to Republican campaigns. He is popular among young Republicans and members of the National Guard.

There are other places practically settled by the Governor-elect, although official information of the appointments is lacking.

Gen. James M. Varnum is thought to be the coming Judge Advocate General, and Benjamin M. Whitlock, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Among those who are likely to hold the rank of aide de camp are ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart, John Jacob Astor, and Royal Moss, the latter a son of ex-Subway Commissioner Moss. All three live in New-York City.

There are about a dozen places on the staff on which, it is said, Gov. Morton is still in doubt. These will be filled as soon as possible, out of the large number of applicants.

LOST CHURCH FUNDS SHOOTING CRAPS

The Delinquent Will Settle When Paid for His Whitewashing.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Richard Thorley of 218 West Sixty-fourth Street accused Robert Spottswood of 230 West Sixty-second Street of assault. The plaintiff said he met the prisoner Saturday night, and was knocked down and kicked.

Thorley said that Spottswood's son was Treasurer of the "King's Sons," connected with the African Methodist Episcopal Church at Tenth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, and had given his father $3.18 of the society's funds to keep for him.

Spottswood, the plaintiff said, had lost the money shooting craps. As Superintendent of the Sunday school, he accused Spottswood of being a mean sort of thief when he met him Saturday night.

That, Spottswood told Justice Meade, was the reason he assaulted Thorley. He admitted the truth of the story concerning the church funds and craps, but said he intended to refund the money when he was paid for his last job of whitewashing. Justice Meade dismissed the case.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN AT FULL SPEED

Three Persons Hurled from a Bridge and Instantly Killed.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 25.—This morning at 9 o'clock a terrible accident occurred at Green Springs, West Va., eighteen miles east of this place, resulting in the death of Isaac Taylor, aged sixty years; his wife, aged fifty-eight, and a Miss Kidwell, aged seventeen years. They were crossing the South Branch Bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, when the New-York and Chicago express train, No. 47, west-bound, came thundering along at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, struck the three and hurled them into the river below, a distance of fifty feet, killing them instantly. All three bodies were badly mangled. The engineer said he did not see them until he was within two car lengths of them, and then it was utterly impossible to stop the train.

Baptized in a Northwest Gale.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 25.—About 500 persons assembled on the river bank to-day and shivered in a piercing northwest gale to witness a baptism. The converts who recently embraced the faith were an old colored man named Bowne and his wife. The latter was dressed in white. The tide was very low, and the services took place quite a distance from shore.

FORGER HARVEY CAUGHT

As "Rev. Charles O. Gibson" He Was Found in Lansing.

PREPARING TO SWINDLE BANKS

Has a Criminal Record in Many States—Began Most of His Operations as Churchman and Exhorter.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 25.—Robert A. Harvey, alias Horace D. Baker, alias George P. Sage, &c., the forger, was arrested here to-day by a Philadelphia representative of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency. He had been posing as the Rev. Charles O. Gibson, and preparing to swindle local banks.

Harvey was arrested July 30 at Vineland, N. J., where he had been living under the alias of Horace D. Baker with his wife and child. He was taken on requisition to Harford County, Md., where he had been indicted under the alias of George P. Sage for swindling the Harford National Bank of Bel Air, Md., by means of forged checks. He escaped from the Harford County Jail on the night of Oct. 6, being aided by two fellow-prisoners.

Under the alias of George P. Sage, Harvey, claiming to be from Waterbury, Conn., arrived at Bel Air, April 13, and, representing himself as acquainted with Maryland people well known in Bel Air and as a Prohibitionist, obtained the aid of a well-known Prohibitionist to post him about lands in that vicinity. On the same day, he deposited in the Harford National Bank, for collection, a draft drawn by a bank in Waterbury, Conn., on a New-York bank for $150. He deposited, April 26, a similar draft on a New-York bank for $1,000. These were genuine drafts. From time to time he drew checks against these deposits. Meanwhile he continued at Bel Air, looking at farms, showing great knowledge of the dairy and creamery business, and made many acquaintances. He also made brilliant addresses at church and Christian Endeavor meetings.

He deposited, May 11, two drafts on New-York banks, aggregating $8,000, which afterward proved to be forgeries, but before the forgery was discovered he drew $1,100, and at his request received two drafts, one for $1,000 on Philadelphia and another for $1,500 on Baltimore, the latter made payable to a well-known resident of Baltimore, from whom he was about to buy a farm, they having been together in the Bel Air bank that morning.

He left Bel Air immediately, went to Baltimore, and by a trick secured the indorsement of the Baltimorean to whose order the fifteen-hundred-dollar draft was made, then went to Philadelphia, and secured the money on the one-thousand-dollar draft.

At Bel Air he claimed to be purchasing lands for friends at Waterbury, who had been engaged in the creamery business, and who had recently sold their farms at good prices to New-Yorkers for Summer homes.

Harvey's father was a reputable business man of Philadelphia, and died some years ago. His mother, now quite an old lady, still resides in Philadelphia. He has two brothers in business in New-York. His criminal career seems to have commenced in California, where, in 1881, when twenty-three years old, he was convicted in Santa Clara County of embezzlement, and was sentenced to the State prison, at San Quentin, for two years. After serving his sentence, he went to Montana, and from there to Topeka, Kan., where, under the name of Robert H. Alexander, he claimed to be engaged by the publishing house of Rand, McNally & Co. of Chicago. Here he connected himself with the Order of Good Templars, the Young Men's Christian Association, and other religious and charitable organizations, and married the daughter of a very respectable family.

At Washington, D. C., under the alias of Robert E. Hall, Nov. 14, 1889, he was arrested for forging the names of several business men on checks for small amounts. He was sentenced to three years in the Albany Penitentiary, from which he was discharged in August, 1892.

While confined in the Arnot Ogden Hospital of Elmira, N. Y., he wrote a letter to the Twin Valley Bank of West Alexandria, Ohio, as follows:

Gentlemen: On Sept. 10, while sitting in the Rathburn House, in this city, a young man approached me, and, after a few moments' conversation, was attracted by my finger ring, and wanted to buy it. I consented to sell it for $200. He had only $40 cash, but offered me a $368.21 draft drawn by your bank on a New-York bank. The draft was No. 687, payable to George C. Richards, signed M. M. George, cashier. I refused the draft until I could telegraph you, as I suspected it was fraudulent. The next day I was taken sick with typhoid fever, and have been in the hospital ever since.

During my illness I have often thought of the draft, and have considerable curiosity to know if my suspicions were correct. If you will take the trouble to inform me, I will be under obligations. I am a California fuit grower, living at San José. Hoping I may have the pleasure of a reply, I am, yours, &c.,

HENRY M. THOMAS.
C. A. & O. Hospital, Elmira, N. Y.

The Twin Valley Bank, on receipt of the letter, answered it, stating that the draft referred to was a fraud. The object of this letter was undoubtedly to secure the name of the cashier of the Twin Valley Bank, to assist in the swindle which he afterward perpetrated.

He secured from an Elmira bank, Nov. 18, 1892, $121.30 on a forged draft purporting to be issued by the Twin Valley Bank of West Alexandria, Ohio, on the National Bank of the Republic of New-York City. It will be seen from this that while sick in the Elmira Hospital he planned a forgery which he successfully executed immediately on his release.

From Elmira he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he swindled Wardwell & Co. with a forged draft for $442.20, purporting to be issued by the Merchants' Bank of Binghamton, N. Y., on a New-York City bank. He also succeeded in swindling banks at Chicago, Ill., March 21, 1893; at Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 27, 1893; at Bel Air, Md., May 11, 1894; at Worcester, Mass., June 20, 1894, and many others.

He usually prepares for his forgeries by entering into correspondence with some minister or officer of some religious organization in the city where he proposes to operate. He then follows up this correspondence with a visit. He is well versed in the ritual of the Order of Good Templars, understands the Bible thoroughly, is well acquainted with Christian Endeavor work, conversant with books and authors, and the apparent sincerity of his addresses and prayers at religious meetings always brings to him a host of friends, from whom he soon picks out some one to introduce him at the bank he proposes to swindle. He then deposits a small amount and for a short time keeps a running account and finally deposits a forged draft, against which he draws and disappears.

Harvey, under the name of Frank Moulton, appeared in Worcester, Mass., early in June of the present year, called on a Mr. Brewer, a druggist, and claimed to have seen in a Boston paper the advertisement Mr. Brewer had inserted for the sale of his drug store.

The result of this interview was that Moulton purchased the drug store, paying $300 on account and a mortgage for the balance, and carried on the business until June 20. Mr. Brewer introduced Frank Moulton to the Quinsigamond National, where Moulton opened an account, made deposits, and drew checks for bills contracted by running the drug store. On the date mentioned he deposited a draft for $4,536 purporting to be drawn by the Tama National Bank of Tama, Iowa, on the First National Bank of Chicago. This draft afterward proved to be a forgery.

He went to Providence, R. I., the same day and cashed at the Manufacturers' National Bank of Providence a check for $3,000 on the Quinsigamond National Bank, payable to Walter B. Snow, and signed by Frank Moulton. Under the name of Walter B. Snow he had formed the acquaintance of a prominent attorney of Providence, who was very much interested in prohibition. Moulton spent some little time in Providence, during which he contributed liberally to the cause of prohibition and the churches there.

He sent last Winter to the attorney referred to a subscription for the prohibition fund, and this Spring called on the attorney, asking him to look up some drug store advertised for sale in Providence. At his request, the attorney introduced him to the Manufacturers' National Bank, where he bought a draft for $600, and deposited $300, and kept a running account there until June 29, when he obtained the cash on the check for $3,000 from the Quinsigamond Bank.

In his operations Robert A. Harvey has used the following aliases: Henry M. Thomas, Reade Halford, Herbert E. Roberts, Ralph C. Hunter, A. C. Hinckley, Sherman Melchell, Henry W. Hunter, Lawrence Stevens, A. G. Buckley, C. E. Hiscock, Henry B. Scott, Frank C. Woods, George P. Sage, Frank Moulton, Walter B. Snow, G. W. Nelson, W. H. Bunner, Victor Fennick, and W. H. Miles.

JAMES STEWART CUSHMAN DEAD

SEIZED WITH ILLNESS ON A CAR AND DIED IN A STORE.

Check for $3,300 and $353 in Cash in His Clothing—Once Owned Kingston, the Racer—Prominent in Club Life.

A man on the rear platform of a horse-car on the Twenty-third Street line, going west, when near Eighth Avenue, at 8:45 o'clock last night, was seen to reel. He would have fallen to the street had not the conductor caught him. The car was stopped and the conductor called a policeman.

Together they carried him to a drug store at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue. An ambulance was called from the New-York Hospital, but before it arrived the man was dead.

The body was taken to the West Twentieth Street Police Station, where it was identified as that of James Stewart Cushman, who lives at 170 Ninth Avenue. In a pocket was found a letter addressed to "James Stewart Cushman, Jockey Club." In one pocketbook was found $345. In another pocketbook was found $8.

A check, drawn by James Stewart Cushman, on the Metropolitan Trust Company, for $3,300, was also found in the pockets. A valuable stop watch was also among the things that were found.

James Stewart Cushman was well known in club and racing circles. He was a member of many of the prominent clubs of the city, having been identified with the Union League since 1868. He was also at one time prominent in Wall Street. As a racing man, he was at one time the owner of Kingston.

He was the son of Alonzo D. Cushman, who, twenty years ago, was a dry goods king of New-York. He was fifty-five years old, and was not married.

Coroner Dobbs viewed the remains at the police station at 11 o'clock last night, and granted a permit for their removal to Mr. Cushman's late home.

FIRED A SHOT ON A BROOKLYN TROLLEY

Joseph Gemerio's Intoxication Came Very Near Making Him a Murderer.

Joseph Gemerio, twenty-three years old, of 47 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, became intoxicated yesterday. He reached the transition stage between quietness and frenzy on a trolley car, and in doing so nearly scared to death several dozen passengers and the conductor.

Gemerio dragged himself onto Car No. 2,322 of the Crosstown line, which was in charge of Conductor John O'Connor of 141 North Fourth Street. He remained quietly resting against the dashboard for a while.

Then he made a spring, uttered a howl of savage joy, and fired a shot close by the ear of the conductor. Then he leaped from the car and started to run away.

A Roundsman heard the shot and caught Gemerio after he had staggered in and out of a shoe store in Pacific Street. The revolver was found in an overcoat pocket in the store.

Gemerio was locked up in the Amity Street Station on a charge of assault.

TOOK CARBOLIC ACID BY MISTAKE

Death of Mrs. Alexander Krell, a Woman Well Known in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 25.—Mrs. Alexander Krell, a leader in Church and social circles, died at noon to-day at her home, on Price Hill, as a result of swallowing a large quantity of carbolic acid last night, thinking it was a throat wash. She was instantly paralyzed.

Found Dead at a Railway Crossing.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 25.—Just at break of day, this morning, the dead body of a woman was found at the Sterling Street railway crossing, in this city. The body is now at the morgue, and thus far no one has called to claim or to identify it. The dead woman is about forty-five years old, and wore a black cloth dress, a long black velvet cape and black hat. Her face is badly cut, making the features unrecognizable. It is thought to be a case of suicide.

Chaplain Milburn Speaks to Men.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, the blind Chaplain of the United States Senate, addressed a large audience yesterday at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. There was a preliminary programme consisting of organ music, singing of hymns by the congregation, music by a quintet of string instruments, and singing by the New-York Ladies' Quartet.

Thieves Get $1,000 Worth of Jewelry.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Burglars stole $1,000 worth of jewelry from the store of C. A. Burnham last night. Entrance was effected through a rear window.

The Lampasas Sails for New-York.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., Nov. 25.—The steamer Lampasas, before reported afire, sailed for New-York at 4 o'clock this afternoon under her own steam.

DRY—ROYAL.
The best clubs in New-York have it.—Adv.

SEELY'S GIGANTIC THEFT

More Than One May Have Helped Him Rob the Shoe & Leather.

DIRECT CHARGES MADE AGAINST BAKER

Director Stout Says the Stealing Began in a Small Overdraft in 1885.

FELIX CAMPBELL CHARGES NEGLIGENCE

How the Stolen Money Was Spent Not Cleared Up—Baker's Son Defends Him—Seely Still at Large.

A new phase was given yesterday to the looting of the National Shoe and Leather Bank to the extent of $354,000.

It had been supposed that the robbing had been carried out by Bookkeeper Samuel C. Seely, aided by an accomplice, who was supposed to have been Frederick Baker, the New-York lawyer who was drowned Saturday at his Long Island home.

It was given out yesterday by one of those connected with the bank that there were grounds for suspecting that at least one, and probably several, other persons were connected with the theft beside Seely and Baker.

"While these suspicions exist in a very tangible shape," said one of the bank's officials last night, "we have not gone far

Samuel C. Seely,
Who stole $354,000 from the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

enough in our investigation to warrant us in taking formal steps to prosecute criminally. In a few days the whole truth will be known."

The bank will make good its losses by an assessment on its stock, and will continue in business without interruption.

An officer of the bank said a clue had been discovered as to Bookkeeper Seely's whereabouts. A friend of Seely predicted that the defaulter would kill himself. This theory was scouted by the bank detectives.

The detectives yesterday identified the body of Frederick Baker as that of the Frederick Baker who had overdrawn $354,000 since 1885 from the Shoe and Leather Bank.

Members of Mr. Baker's family deny the theft. They say Mr. Baker closed out his account at the National Shoe and Leather Bank five years ago.

According to their story Mr. Baker was formerly a very wealthy real estate speculator, but lost heavily in 1875, and had since only partly recovered.

No definite light has yet been thrown on the manner in which the stealings of Seely and his accomplice or accomplices were spent, but the theory of the bank's detectives is that they were swallowed up in Baker's real estate speculations.

HE WAS SEELY'S ACCOMPLICE.

Director Stout's Statement About Baker's Drowning at Great Neck.

Detectives were busy yesterday on the big defalcation of Bookkeeper Seely and Frederick Baker. There was no formal conference between officers of the bank, although Cashier W. D. Van Vleck came in from his home at Montclair, N. J., and saw Lawyer James L. Bishop, counsel of the bank.

Joseph S. Stout of 35 East Sixty-seventh Street, one of the Directors, who was a bookkeeper in the bank many years ago, told a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that the time when the operations of Baker and Seely began had been definitely located in the year 1885. Seely had then been five years with the bank, and was thoroughly trusted.

"The thing began with a small overdraft on the part of Mr. Baker," said Mr. Stout, "and beginning in that way the defalcation has been going on steadily ever since. The amounts taken at a time were small, ranging from $100 to $300, and there were almost daily overdrafts over the entire period of nine years. At no time did Mr. Baker have to his credit in the bank, according to the books, over $1,700 or $2,000. It was easy for Bookkeeper Seely to steal, undetected, by his system of false balances. The ledger from A to K was exclusively in his hands, and so were the passbooks.

"The man Frederick Baker, whose body has been found in Little Neck Bay, is the man against whom warrants were issued by the National Shoe and Leather Bank, and whom the detectives were guarding. He is the man whose account showed the false balances, aggregating $354,000. There is no doubt of his identity. He was known to the officers of the bank. The evidence against him at the bank is conclusive.

"Of course, his passbook was all right, but an investigation of our accounts shows payments to him during the last week or so before the exposé for which there was no warrant. In this period there were also credits by Seely on the ledger in favor of

Mr. Baker for which there were no vouchers from the receiving teller. This was the starting point of the examination.

"It is easy for us to determine exactly how much money really stands to the credit of every one of the depositors whose accounts have been manipulated by Bookkeeper Seely. We have vouchers for every separate deposit, and by counting up these and tallying them with the ledger, we can ascertain exactly how we stand with our depositors.

Assessment for Deficiency.

"The National Shoe and Leather Bank will go on in business. The deficiency will be made good by an assessment of about 15 per cent. on the stock. I do not anticipate any run on the bank. We have abundant capital behind us."

Mr. Stout was asked if there was no way by which a bank would feel the effect of a steady loss of its cash at the rate of over $100 per day for nine years, irrespective of the condition of the account books.

"In a bank with a large capital, with large deposits, the daily transactions would be so large," said Mr. Stout, "that a loss of $100 a day in actual cash might go on for years, and never manifest itself in an apparent shrinkage of the assets."

Mr. Stout was asked if anything had come to light to indicate how the money taken by Seely and Baker was spent.

"We have as yet learned nothing definite in that direction. It does not seem probable to me that the story given out by Angel, Seely's lawyer, to the effect that Seely got only $11,000 out of $354,000 is correct. I can hardly believe that Seely would take all his risk and worry through years of systematic defalcation without receiving a larger share of the returns."

Mr. Stout was asked if the bank had sufficient evidence against Baker to recover from his heirs whatever property he had possessed equal in value to the amount of his stealings.

"If we can find his property," said Mr. Stout, "there is no doubt we can take it in payment of our claims. The evidence is conclusive. The fictitious credits of money to Baker for which there were no vouchers are clear evidence of the fraudulent character of his transactions with the bank."

The big brownstone mansion at 25 West Seventieth Street, bought a year ago by Frederick Baker, remained closed yesterday, and not even a servant could be found around the premises. The blinds were drawn at every window, from the basement to the top floor.

The man who superintended the erection of the houses on the south side of West Seventieth Street, opposite the one bought by Baker, said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"I knew Baker. I first made his acquaintance while we were building the houses on the south side of the street. A stout, middle-aged man, with gray hair, came to the houses at least once a week for a year, introducing himself as Frederick Baker, and constantly making inquiries as to the prices of the houses, &c. A number of times he was accompanied by his wife. Mr. Baker was a very plainly-dressed man, and he was the closest-mouthed individual I ever met. He said, in one whole year, absolutely not one word about anything relating to himself or his business. His wife dressed plainly, and she was equally reticent. Some weeks ago I saw her, and she was quite finely attired. There seemed to have been a considerable change in her fortunes, or in her style of dressing. She looked prosperous, but the old gentleman was as plain and reserved as ever. I tried for a long time to sell him a house on the south side of the street, but he finally chose one on the north side."

Identified by Detectives.

Lawyer James L. Bishop said last night: "The bank will go on in business as if nothing had happened. There is plenty of money in the bank and behind it, and there is no desire or disposition on the part of the Directors to close the institution."

Mr. Bishop was asked if there were any doubt that the Frederick Baker whose body was found in Little Neck Bay was the identical Frederick Baker who had been in league with Bookkeeper Seely in defrauding the bank of $354,000.

"There is no doubt," said Mr. Bishop. "The Frederick Baker who robbed the National Shoe and Leather Bank was the Frederick Baker, now drowned, whom the detectives went to Little Neck to guard. The body has been identified by the detectives to-day. The man had been identified, while alive, by persons connected with the bank.

"There is, also, no doubt that the bank can recover from Baker's estate, if he has any, for whatever money he took."

"Is there any clue to Seely's whereabouts?" Mr. Bishop was asked.

"I do not feel at liberty to answer that question at this time," said the lawyer.

"Were any persons other than Bookkeeper Seely and Frederick Baker implicated in the defalcations?"

"You must excuse me," said Mr. Bishop, "from making a definite answer on that point. All that I feel at liberty to say is that, so far as the investigation has proceeded, we have not sufficient evidence to warrant us in taking criminal or civil action against any other persons. Whether we suspect other accomplices I do not care to state."

Inquiries among a number of leading real estate operators in New-York yesterday failed to bring to light any facts about Frederick Baker. He was unknown as an operator to the leaders.

Richard V. Harnett said: "I never heard of Baker or Seely, although I have been in the real estate business for thirty years. I never knew of Baker either as a lawyer or real estate operator, speculator, or investor."

HOW BAKER MET HIS DEATH.

If He Meant to Take His Own Life He Concealed His Intentions Well.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Nov. 25.—No one witnessed the death of Frederick Baker, the accomplice of Samuel C. Seely in robbing the Shoe and Leather Bank, whose body was found by his son floating in Hempstead Harbor, near an empty boat, yesterday. There appears little doubt that, fearing the consequences of his crime, he took his own life.

When his son, returning in a boat from a gunning trip in the harbor, came across the lifeless form of his beloved father, it was with the deepest anguish and tenderest feelings that he brought the body ashore after finding that life was extinct, and it was not until several hours later that the family learned that their husband and father was suspected of being a partner in crime with a man who is now a fugitive from justice.

Mr. Baker left the house apparently cheerful and giving no evidence of his guilty secret. His family supposed he was going to find his youngest son, who had gone out in a boat.

The Baker family country house stands on high ground about a third of a mile back from the shore of Hempstead Harbor. It is an old-fashioned farmhouse, remodeled, and commands a sweeping view of Hempstead Harbor and Long Island Sound beyond. Surrounding the dwelling are many acres of valuable land. The household consisted of Mr. Baker, who was sixty-two years old; his wife, Amelia, George L. Baker, who is the oldest child; Florence A. Baker and Frederick R. Baker. Frederick R. was associated with his father in business, while the other son conducted the stock farm.

The family was on the eve of departure to the city home at 25 East Seventieth Street, New York. Mrs. Baker and her daughter came up to the place Wednesday morning. They arrived at Roslyn and were met there by the family carriage. Mr. Baker and his son Frederick reached the house Thursday evening. Mr. Baker returned to New-York City Friday morning by the steamer Idlewild that makes landings at the Sand's Point dock, which is about one and a half miles from the Baker house. He returned Friday evening, and was apparentlv in the best of spirits.

The following morning Frederick R. Baker started out in a small boat on a fishing and gunning trip. His brother busied himself about the barns, while Mrs. and Miss Baker were engaged in superintending the preparations for the removal to the city Monday morning.

Mr. Baker was around the place all yesterday morning. He visited the barn, and watched George feeding the cattle, and suggested that he improve the method for handling the feed. He spoke of what a perfect day it was, and how delightful a sail on the water would prove. After a time he said that he would take his boat and find out what luck "Fred" was having. He went down to the barn, and, learning from George that his brother had gone around what is known as Tom Mott's Point, nearly a mile to the eastward of the Baker place, he went back to the house and asked his wife and daughter to accompany him out in the boat. He urged them several times to go, but they pleaded the necessity of their devoting their entire time to the preparations for their departure. Mr. Baker left the house and walked down to the shore.

The Body Found by the Sons.

It was fully 12:30 o'clock when it occurred to George that, as his brother would return for luncheon, he had better go down to the shore and assist him in hauling up his hunting boat. When he arrived at the bathhouse he saw his father's boat floating along the shore about fifty yards beyond the bathhouse. He walked down to the boat and saw that it contained only one oar. In the bow was his father's overcoat folded on a seat. Further along the shore he noticed an oar, and near it a black object.

He hurried up to them and found that the oar belonged to his father's boat, and that the black object was his father's hat. Then he noticed his brother rowing toward him, and between them, floating on the water, was what appeared to be a man's coat. He called to his brother, and the latter, with quick strokes, reached the floating object. It was his father's body.

The brothers carrfed the body into the bathhouse, and one of them hurried to the house for help. One of the farm hands was sent for Dr. William I. Cocke, in Port Washington, while the family and help all rushed to the beach. Mrs. Baker was frantic with grief, and could hardly be controlled.

Dr. Cocke reached the bathhouse a few minutes after 1 o'clock, and made a superficial examination. He saw at a glance that the man was dead.

Word was sent to Undertaker Cornelius Remsen of Roslyn. He arrived in a short time. Mr. Baker's watch had stopped at 11.03, and his body was not found until after 12:30 o'clock.

A Long Search for the Coroner.

It was not until 8 o'clock last night that messengers succeeded in finding Coroner Elbert Schenck. He was holding an inquest at Westbury, and as soon as he learned of Mr. Baker's death he started for the house. In Port Washington village he gathered a jury together and reached Mr. Baker's place about 11 o'clock. The Coroner, from what he learned from the two sons, concluded that Mr. Baker had been drowned accidentally, and set an inquest for this morning at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Baker was so nervous and excited it was concluded that she and her daughter had better leave the place. They were driven to this village, expecting to catch the train that leaves here for Long Island City at 5:38, but missed it by a few minutes.

It was not generally known here last night that Mr. Baker was believed to have been implicated in robbing the National Shoe and Leatner Bank.

Frederick R. Baker told Coroner Schenck last night that he thought his place was with his mother and sister, and, as the Coroner had no knowledge of the accusation against the father, he consented that Frederick should go. He left on an early train this morning.

Dr. Cocke made a careful examination of Baker's body in the presence of the Coroner and jury this morning. Two slight bruises were found on the side of the right leg near the ankle. E. V. Seaman was named as foreman of the jury. There were six other jurymen. They were William S. Cornell, W. J. Cornell, Timothy Bird, Thomas Fay, William Nichols, and John Seaman.

The inquest was finally set down for Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

George Baker's Story.

Leaving the house, the jury proceeded to the beach to view the scene of the drowning. They were accompanied by George Baker. He described how he had found everything on reaching the beach yesterday. He opened the bathhouse, which is kpt locked.

The party proceeded along the beach to where George Baker had left his father's boat after finding the body. The boat was lying overturned about fifty feet from the water's edge. It is what is called a St. Lawrence skiff, about 14 feet long and 30 inches beam. It is pointed at both ends and made of cedar, varnished. The only mark found on the boat was one under the port gunwale, near the stern. It looked as if the varnish had been dulled by being rubbed over a smooth stone. George Baker said the boat was about one-quarter full of water when he found it.

The spot where he found his father's body was close to a row of large rocks that extend for some distance out into the harbor. At high tide the surface of the rocks is just covered. At the time Mr. Baker's body was found, according to his son, the tide had fallen about one-third. There was a steady but not strong east wind blowing, and that would account for his boat, oar, and hat being driven to the shore.

The son said that his father was an excellent swimmer and was very fond of the water. He believed that his father, in trying to row around the point, was carried in shore by the east wind, and that his boat struck on a rock, and, in endeavoring to push it off with one of the oars, his father lost his balance and fell into the water. He accounted for his drowning by saying that, the water being very cold, it had produced such a chill that Mr. Baker was unable to help himself.

While both he and his brother considered themselves good boatmen, they had frequently run on the rocks in trying to round the point, and it was not unusual for their father to do so, as he was near-sighted.

Every detail of the finding of the body and empty boat was gone over carefully. The son's explanations were very clear and connected. It was a great effort for him to go over the sad events of the day before, and it was with a feeling of relief that he turned from the beach and walked toward the house.

When the steamer Idlewild landed at the Sands Point dock Friday, Mr. Baker was one of the first passengers ashore. He entered his carriage that was awaiting the arrival of the boat, and drove to his home.

There was another passenger on the boat that night, and while his identity is not known, he evidently played an important part in the events of Saturday.

The stranger was, from the description given of him, a young man, well dressed, and wearing a small black mustache. He walked off the boat in an unconcerned manner, and did not betray by his actions that he was taking a particular interest in any one. He did not enter any conveyance and was soon lost sight of. This man, it has since been learned, walked to the Baker homestead and was admitted. Just how long he remained in the house could not be learned, but he was there some time, and after leaving he walked to Port Washington. At that place he secured a conveyance and was driven here. He missed the last train for Long Island City, and secured lodgings at the house of Peter Kane.

This stranger evidently took a great interest in Mr. Baker, as he was back again late last night, accompanied by two other men. The party hired a carriage at the railroad station here and was driven to Mr. Baker's home. They talked in a low tone during the trip, and the young man who was here Friday night remarked:

"If I had only staid I might have saved his life."

Detectives Called to See Baker.

George Baker admitted to-day that detectives, accompanied by officers of the bank, were at the house late last night. He said they were met at the door by himself, and asked to see his father. They were conducted into the parlor, and viewed the body. While they were looking at the body, he exclaimed:

"For God's sake, explain and end this suspense!"

They paid no attention to his exclamation, and while they stood gazing at the body, he watched them closely, and he heard one say, "I cannot identify him positively."

Mr. Baker says he then demanded an explanation from the men, and without saying a word in reply, one of the men handed him a copy of a New-York afternoon newspaper containing the story of the charges against his father. Then they apologized for their presence, and withdrew. They could not have been in the house very long, as they were seen driving back to this place through Port Washington a short time after they had passed on their way to the Baker house.

George Baker was very bitter to-day in his denunciation of the stories connecting his father with the robbery of the bank. He said: "My father was an honest man."

Mr. Baker was most positive in his statements that his father had no business connection with the Shoe and Leather Bank. He admitted that he formerly had an account in the bank, but stated it was closed five years ago. When asked if he was certain about the period of time, he said that his brother told that it was closed then. He said that his father had two accounts at the time of his death—one in the Park, and the other in the Chatham National Bank. He declined to tell where his mother, sister, and brother were. He said that they did not want to be disturbed, and that his brother would be at his office, at 206 Broadway, to-morrow morning, and would have ready a statement for publication. He stated that his brother had been associated in business with their father for two years, and was fully acquainted with every detail. Their main business, he said, was the management of estates.

In support of his statement that his father was an honest man Mr. Baker said that prior to 1875 his father was a heavy investor in real estate, and when the panic of that year came lost $1,000,000, through shrinkage in values, combined with his inability to meet interest. He had also invested funds of friends that were lost in the panic. While in no way legally liable for said losses, his father had repaid them all to the amount of $100,000.

A reporter for The New-York Times suggested to Mr. Baker that in consideration of his brother's close association with their father a statement from him that his father was in no way connected with Seely's thefts from the bank would carry great weight. He said:

"What would those bank officials care for his statement? We don't care for the public; it will be only a nine days' wonder, and then it will be forgotten."

Mr. Baker's Career.

Mr. Baker said that his father was born in Philadelphia and came to New-York when he was a very young man. He entered the law office of Commodore McDonough, who was one of the famous commanders on Lake Erie during the war of 1812. After being admitted to the bar, his father formed the firm of Field, Baker & Russell, the other members being Judge Field of New-York and Judge Russell of Boston. He was married when he was thirty-three years old to Amelia Franklin Hobbs of Brooklyn. They had a home at Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, until about a year ago, he said, when they bought the house at 25 East Seventieth Street, New-York.

When residents of Brooklyn the family attended Plymouth Church until Mr. Beecher's death. His father, he said, was a great friend of the renowned preacher. Afterward they attended Dr. Talmage's church, while it was in Schermerhorn Street. His father at one time was a Trustee of the Tabernacle. His sister was an intimate friend of Miss Talmage, and the family came home from Europe on purpose to attend that young woman's wedding. He said his father was a man of pronounced domestic tastes, and spent all his spare time at home.

His father had never been a speculator and outside of his profesional interests his sole investments were in real estate. He said he had owned several tenement houses on the lower east side of New-York, but declined to state their exact location.

Young Mr. Baker was most positive that his father's death was one of pure accident. He said he could not believe that his father would, while contemplating suicide, ask his mother and sister to go with him in the boat.

A neighbor of the family said that the Bakers were peculiar in many ways. They made no outside pretensions of wealth, but certainly lived at the cost of $30,000 a year.

Dr. Cocke said that he was certain that Mr. Baker's death was due to drowning. He said that when he pressed on his lungs they were hard, as if they were waterlogged. Dr. Cocke told the Coroner that he did not care to make an autopsy on the body, considering the developments. He might be called on to spend a good deal of time in court. He would want an expert to assist him should he undertake to make the autopsy. The doctor's remarks were taken as indicating that there might be some other cause for death than drowning, but he would make no positive statement to that effect.

Coroner Schenck said that last night he thought the death was an accidental one, but that to-day he believed that Mr. Baker committed suicide. He will probably consult with District Attorney Daniel Noble of Queens County before holding the inquest.

According to present arrangements, the body of Mr. Baker will be taken to Brooklyn Wednesday morning. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

"CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE."

Director Campbell's Criticism of the Management—Seely's Bond.

Ex-Congressman Felix Campbell, who is a Director of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, said last night to a reporter for The New-York Times that, in his judgment, there was contributory negligence on the part of some one in the bank in permitting Seely to manipulate his accounts for so long a period.

"The bank Directors," said Mr. Campbell, "could not personally supervise the conduct of the institution, so all the power and authority necessary were delegated to Cashier W. D. Van Vleck, who was supposed to look out for the bank's interests.

"Mr. Van Vleck is one of the brightest men in the banking business, and I have the highest confidence in him."

"Ought not the receiving teller's checks to have tallied with the entries of deposits credited to Mr. Baker in Seely's books?" asked the reporter.

"It would seem so to me," said Mr. Campbell, "and that no such comparisons were made would seem to indicate that some one was negligent."

"What do you know about Seely?" the reporter asked.

"Absolutely nothing," answered Mr. Campbell. "Until these disclosures were made I never knew that such a man existed."

"Do you know what became of all the money Mr. Baker got?"

Bank May Bring Suit.

"I understand that Mr. Baker owned large lots of real estate. The Bank Directors would as soon have real estate as anything else, and I have no doubt that a suit may be instituted against Mr. Baker's estate for the property which he bought with the money stolen from the bank. I certainly think a suit of that kind would hold, and that the bank would win, unless the heirs could prove that every cent Mr. Baker invested in real estate was honestly obtained.

"A case of this kind happened several years ago. An employe of the Union Ferry Company was found to have robbed it of $40,000, which he invested in real estate in Williamsburg. Suit was instituted by the company for the property; the offender was unable to show that he had come honestly by it, and it was awarded to the company."

"Why was not Seely suspected of irregularities when he waived his vacations?"

"I don't know. That would seem to have been a most suspicious action on his part, for it is not human nature for a man to refuse to take a vacation at his employers' expense. He should have been compelled to take a vacation. I believe vacations are good for everybody in a bank, even Presidents, and I would certainly insist upon every man taking one.

"In the Bank of England the Directors have a way of summoning a man from his desk and peremptorily ordering him to take a vacation for a week or two, and he is not allowed to return to his desk even to clean it up. He must put on his hat and coat and leave the building immediately. Another man is then put in his place, his accounts are examined, and when he returns, if they are all right, he may be put back in the same position or transferred to another.

"In that way no man can resort to dishonest methods without being exposed in a very short time. This method should be adopted in every bank here."

"Have you any idea as to Seely's whereabouts?"

"No. President Crane and Cashier Van Vleck have been appointed a committee to attend to that part of the business, and they have put the case in the hands of detectives. I have no idea as to whether the man is in this country or on his way to Europe, or a suicide.

"One thing is quite certain. There will now be a general overhauling of bank books in New-York and Brooklyn."

About Seely's Bond.

Daniel J. Tompkins, Secretary of the United States Guarantee Company, who lives at 80 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, was asked by the reporter to tell what he knew about Seely.

"All I know personally about Seely," he replied, "is that our company is on his bond to the amount of $7,500. In November, 1891, we went on the bonds of every employe of the Shoe and Leather Bank for sums ranging from $3,000 to $10,000.

"Seely had been with the bank eleven years and was highly recommended by the bank officials. On their recommendation we agreed to become surety for him. The bank paid the interest on his bond, just as it does for all its other employes.

"Seely had never, so far as I know, held any other position, and was regarded, I was told, as a model man in every respect.

"We frequently inquired about him, as we do about every man for whose honesty we are financially responsible, and asked his employers if they had had any reason to change their good opinion of him, and the reply was always the same. He was implicitly trusted.

"The first I knew that anything was wrong with Seely was on Monday, when President Crane of the bank came to me and said that Seely had applied on Friday for a leave of absence on Saturday. It was granted, but he was expected to appear for duty on Monday. He failed to do so, and a messenger was sent from the bank to his house to see him. The messenger returned, saying that the house was all darkened, and apparently closed. This fact made President Crane suspicious, and he asked me for my opinion. I sent a messenger right over to Seely's house, and when he came back he reported that he, too, had found the house locked up, and that a neighboring grocer told him that the Seelys had gone away.

"That was not satisfactory to me, and I sent the messenger back that evening. He saw a dim light burning in the front basement, and he rapped on the window. Samuel C. Bennett, Seely's brother-in-law, appeared and frankly told my messenger that the family were all at home except Seely, who, he said, had skipped.

"Bennett told the messenger that Seely went away Friday, but the family did not know where he had fled. Mrs. Seely was prostrated, and her mother, Mrs. Bennett, was also sick.

"I called on President Crane at the bank on Tuesday morning, and told him what I had learned, and then Lawyer Angel appeared, and confirmed the report. Angel related the circumstances of Seely's confession to him, and said that he advised Seely either to surrender himself to the District Attorney or blow out his brains.

"Of course, the bank will put in a claim for the forfeiture of Seely's bond. There will be no trouble about that."

NO MORE AID FROM ANGEL.

He Will Tell Bank Authorities Nothing Further About Seely's Affairs.

Lawyer Frank Angel, counsel for Seely, who knows most about Seely's affairs, said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that he knew exactly how Seely had manipulated his accounts, but he would not vouchsafe the bank authorities any further information.

Mr. Angel was very indignant over the reported statement of Bank Examiner Kimball that he (Kimball) knew all the time what Seely's shortage was.

"If that is so" said Mr. Angel, "then I was grossly deceived. When Mr. Kimball called on me he represented that unless I should tell the exact amount of Seely's deficit, the bank would have to close down for three days, to find how they stood.

"It was only to prevent a panic that I gave the bank the necessary information. Mr. Kimball's action will effectually prevent lawyers in the future from rendering such service."

"What reason have you to think that Seely received a small part of the money stolen?" Mr. Angel was asked.

"In some of his memoranda which I have," he replied, "there are some entries which I have good reason to believe represented his share of the peculations, about $11,000."

"Did he have any real estate investment?"

"To my knowledge, Seely does not own any property whatever. I am positive he would have told me if he owned any."

"Do you know what became of the rest of the money?"

"Nothing more than what Seely told me. He said it was invested in real estate by his accomplice, but he did not say where.

"When I asked him if his accomplice did not have enough property to make good the deficit, Seely said he had, but he was always demanding more money to pay his taxes."

Regarding the name of Seely's accomplice, Mr. Angel refused to say anything.

The day before Seely disappeared his wife had the house in Halsey Street, Brooklyn, transferred to her mother, Mrs. Bennett. Seely was in debt to Mrs. Bennett $2,100. The property is worth about $4,500. The transfer was made by Mr. Angel, who says he suspected something at the time, but knew nothing definite until 4 o'clock the next day. Mrs. Bennett's money was not received from Seely. It was left to her by her husband. Seely has $9,000 life insurance.

The report that Frederick Baker, the alleged accomplice of Seely, had invested $300,000 in the Long Island Boynton Bicycle Railway Company was sifted yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times, and found to be without foundation. Detlef C. Reusch of Boyd Avenue, Jersey City, Secretary and Chief Engineer of the Boynton Bicycle Railway Company, said:

"You may state as a fact that no such man as Baker owned stock in our company. Moreover, he was not represented by any one else, and, even though he were, he could not have more than $1,000 invested, since, with one exception, which it is not necessary to mention, no shares exceeds that amount."

NO TEARS IN MRS. SEELY'S EYES

Her Grief Too Great, but the Physician Thinks She Will Recover.

Dr. William H. Pierson of 101 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, who is attending Mrs. Seely and Mrs. Bennett, said last evening to a reporter for The New-York Times that Mrs. Seely was suffering severely from mental shock.

"I feared last evening," he said, "that she would die, but she had a quieter night and seems to be improving, and I think she will recover. Her mother is all right now.

"If Mrs. Seely could cry, I think she would experience great relief; but her nerves are wrought up to a great tension, and she is frightened by every sound.

"Every time she hears a trolley car gong she starts in terror, fearing some one is coming for her husband. Her case is very pitiful.

"I was first called to see Mrs. Seely on Monday. She was in a highly nervous state. I was told that her husband had not been at home since Friday, but I did not know the cause of his absence until the story of his defalcation was published. Whether Seely returned home from the bank on Friday evening I don't know, because I have carefully refrained from asking questions, but from information the members of the family have volunteered I have my own ideas on that point. I also have an opinion as to whether Seely told his wife of his guilt before he went away, but I am not at liberty to express it.

"I was astonished when I learned that Seely was a defaulter. He and his wife always seemed such a happy couple, and he was apparently such a modest man. Only a few weeks ago I went with them to a musicale in Dr. Meredith's church.

"I thought Seely took his vacations regularly, but now I remember something that seemed very strange at the time. He was very sick early in the Summer. He caught a cold, and his temperature rose almost to a danger point, but he persisted in going to the bank.

"I urged him to remain at home and allow himself to be properly treated, but he said no, that there was important work to be done at the bank, and he was the only man in the institution who knew how to do it. Since I learned of his trouble I have concluded that he was about right. His family went to the country last Summer and remained there until Septemebr.

"Of course, I don't know much about Seely's antecedents, but I understood that he originally obtained a position in the bank through his brother-in-law, S. E. Aymar of 506 Halsey Street."

"I have no idea of Seely's whereabouts. He may have taken a steamer on Saturday for Europe, but I would not be surprised if he had committed suicide. He would be likely to do that."

Samuel C. Seely's house, 422 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, was darkened last night. The only sign of life about it was a dim illumination in the basement. A reporter for The New-York Times rang the basement bell, and Samuel C. Bennett responded. He appeared to have been weeping.

"We have no knowledge of Mr. Seely's whereabouts, and cannot answer any inquiries about him," he said.

"We thought him an honest man, and we trusted him. He was a man of quiet, domestic tastes and habits, and apparently a good man in every respect."

At the home of S. E. Aymar, a brother-in-law, who lives at 506 Halsey Street, the reporter was told that Mr. Aymar was not at home.

"You can't get any information here," said the man who opened the door. "We refuse to say anything. It's an outrage the way his family is being persecuted by the newspapers."

THE MYSTERY IS CLEARED UP

KILLING OF TWO MEN ON THE "L" ROAD WAS A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

George H. Balsey and Dr. Francis S. Whittemore the Unfortunate Men—Statement of an Eye-witness.

The uncertainty as to the cause of Saturday night's tragedy at the Cortlandt Street up-town station of the Sixth Avenue elevated road, and as to the identity of one of the two victims, has been removed. The men did not commit suicide, nor was murder committed.

It was a pitiful and horrible accident, and the unfortunate who met his death a few seconds after George H. Basley of E. C. Hazard & Co. had met his was Dr. Francis S. Whittemore of Sandwich, Mass., a graduate of Harvard Medical College.

The statement as to the cause was made by William McKever of Rutherford, N. J., a brother-in-law of Basley. He made it after the story was told to him yesterday by an eye-witness, a friend of his brother-in-law. Mr. McKever believes it was an accident, and the circumstances surrounding the case show that the belief is well founded.

The story, as related to Mr. McKever, is that five acquaintances, not three, were together on the station when the tragedy occurred. Two were, of course, Mr. Basley and Dr. Whittemore. The others were Walter Southwick, Frederick Pollock of Bayonne, N. J., and a Mr. Travers.

They had been playing billiards in the Arcade Building, at 71 Broadway. They left the place in the early evening and walked down Liberty Street toward Cortlandt Street ferry. Then Basley and Southwick announced their intention of going up town, said good night to the other three, walked up to the station, and were standing on the outside steps awaiting a Harlem train.

Dr. Whittemore, Mr. Pollock, and Travers deliberated a moment and then decided also to go up town. They, too, went to the Cortlandt Street station, and one of them was the man to whom Ticket Agent Cowter remembers having given three attached tickets and a dime, in exchange for a quarter.

It is declared that then Mr. Pollock saw Mr. Basley and his companion, and cried: "There they are now! There's George!" and that Dr. Whittemore ran toward Mr. Basley and seized him, in fun, of course. A little scuffle may have followed, and Mr. Basley toppled over the edge of the platform. Dr. Whittemore grabbed for him and went over, and death came to both.

It was Southwick who narrated these occurrences to Mr. McKever yesterday morning at the house of mourning in Rutherford—of Mrs. Basley, the widow, 308 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. He went there voluntarily, and, in explanation of what was a curious feature of the case—namely, his silence and that of Mr. Pollock and Mr. Travers on the night before—said that they were all very much shocked—"rattled," as it were. They had followed the ambulance to the Hudson Street Hospital, and one of them had gone into the hospital and learned that Mr. Basley was dead, and then all had gone away.

The body of Dr. Whittemore was removed from the Church Street Station to the Morgue early yesterday morning. Some hours later it was identified by a young man who refused to give his name. He said that he was a classmate of Dr. Whittemore in the Harvard Medical College, and that he had dined with the doctor four days ago. He added that the doctor had once been on the staff of the City Hospital, in Boston, had practiced there, having an office on Boylston Street, and that he had a brother-in-law named Ambrose E. Pratt in Buzzard's Bay, Mass. Another statement by the identifier was that Dr. Whittemore had said his mother was in the city and expected to leave for Florida in a few days, but he did not say where she was.

There seems to be no doubt that the dead doctor and a Dr. F. S. Whittemore, who registered from Sandwich, Mass., at the Park Avenue Hotel Nov. 12, and who had to leave his baggage there in lieu of money to pay his bill a few days later, are one and the same. A Park Avenue Hotel room key was found under the elevated station Saturday night. It was numbered 448, which was the room he had occupied. The chief clerk of the Park Avenue Hotel readily recognized him as the delinquent lodger when a reporter for The New-York Times gave a description of the man in the Morgue.

The identifier must have notified Ambrose E. Pratt of Buzzard's Bay of his brother-in-law's fate, because yesterday afternoon a telegram was received at the Park Avenue Hotel from Mr. Pratt, from Sandwich, Mass., which is near Buzzard's Bay, to this effect:

"Wire me at once where and in what condition Dr. Whittemore's body is. Somebody from here will leave for New-York to-night."

The desired information was sent. The doctor's baggage is still at the hotel. The chief clerk said he called there to see about it one day last week.

Another hotel key, having on one side the numbers 92 and on the other 2 A 52, but no hotel name, was found in the dead man's pocket at the Morgue yesterday. It was not a Park Avenue Hotel key.

The consequences of the death of Mr. Basler are pathetic. The widow is a young woman, and there are two small daughters, to all of whom Basler was devoted. He was a salesman for Hazard & Co., and was expecting a promotion and an increase in salary. He had just finished paying for the furniture in his cozy flat, and was, his brother-in-law said, the happiest of men, one whose last thought would have been of suicide. Mrs. Basler was completely prostrated yesterday, and had sent her children to an aunt's, on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

It is not likely that her husband left much money. His salary was $25 a week, which he was in the habit of turning over to her every Saturday. That only 5 cents was found in his possession Saturday, in view of its being pay day, is a curious circumstance. No explanation for this could be given by any of the McKevers, but William thought it likely that he had left Hazard's without getting his wages.

Two of Basler's brothers-in-law are John T. McKever, Treasurer of Palmer's Theatre, and George F. McKever, a clerk in the Mount Morris Bank.

Mr. Basler's body was taken to the undertaking establishment of E. C. Keys at 2,170 Seventh Avenue yesterday. The funeral services will be held at 308 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street Tuesday night, and the interment will be Monday at Mount Hope Cemetery.

Engineer John A. Aumyansen and Conductor Charles Delmonocas of the train, who were arrested Saturday night, were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. The hearing was postponed until Tuesday morning.

A dispatch from Boston stated that the name of Dr. F. S. Whittemore is not on the list of those who have been employed in the City Hospital there.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Albert Keep of Chicago is at the Windsor.

—John R. McLean of Cincinnati is at the Waldorf.

—Bishop Charles C. Penick of Baltimore is at the Grand Union.

—Lady Henry Somerset of England and ex-Mayor William G. Thompson of Detroit are at the Brunswick.

—Senator Eugene Hale of Maine, Senator William Lindsay of Kentucky, and Gen. Felix Agnus of Baltimore are at the Fifth Avenue.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.

9.15 A. M.—107 East Seventy-first Street, occupied by Henry Hirsch; damage, $200.

11:40 A. M.—213 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Charles Leiser; damage trifling.

12:10 P. M.—321 West Thirty-ninth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

1:40 P. M.—2,072 Second Avenue; J. W. Wilson; damage, $15.

2:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Sixth Street and Fifth Avenue; John J. Jackson; damage, $5.

4:40 P. M.—16 West Sixty-second Street; Amos F. Enos; damage, $25.

5:35 P. M.—271 West Thirty-ninth Street; Mrs. Phillips; damage, $20.

7:45 P. P.—156 East Sixty-fifth Street; occupied by Samuel Wessler; damage, $10.

Football, Then Church.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 25.—The University of Michigan football eleven will play the Grand Rapids High School team Thanksgiving Day in this city. In consequence of the event, the Park Congregational Church has postponed its annual Thanksgiving service until evening, an innovation of the church custom that has not happened in twenty-five years. The reason given is that the Sunday school leader and many backers of the home team who belong to the church want to attend the game.

Did You Ever

Hear of a bad case of catarrh that was cured by local applications? The only way to cure catarrh is by purifying the blood, and the standard blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Its record of cures is unequaled. Its sales are the largest in the world. These statements are facts. Therefore get Hood's.

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The improved New-York City Exchange Telephone Service, metallic circuit lines, long-distance equipment, is now offered by us at rates which bring it within reach of even the most moderate users. The prices per year are as follows:

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THE ART OF DINING WELL

can never reach its best perfection unless the chairs are comfortable and the table solid. The kind of tables that "groan with viands" must be a very poor sort. A good, comfortable table is the one that holds all that can be piled upon it with never a quiver nor a creak. You will find that kind on our fourth floor, and all around them are chairs and sideboards and china closets. The price tag on every one argues eloquently that you should

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

25C.—DUMAS'S "MAULEON BASTARD," "Conscript," "Love Liberty," "Black Tulip," "Iron Mask." PRATT, 4th Av., 12th St.

As One Woman to Another

By Frank R. Stockton

The complex story of a balloon message bringing a man to a direct character-test presented to him by two women,—one his betrothed wife. Begins in the Christmas issue of

The Ladies' Home Journal

10 CENTS ON ALL NEWS-STANDS
ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE YEAR

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Solid Silver

We all have much to be thankful for this Fall, and many a table will be specially brightened for the Thanksgiving feast. In this, Silverware will play an important part; and a visit to our warerooms and inspection of our latest designs will much simplify the process of selection,

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IF SPEAKER, THEN WHAT

Republicans Asking About Mr. Fish's Views on Proposed Legislation.

IN THE PAST HE OPPOSED REFORMS

Politicians Are Also Wondering Whether Mr. Morton Favors Mr. Fish—Platt an Element of Mystery.

The attitude of the next Speaker of the Assembly toward reform legislation is of such interest to citizens of New-York City that a discussion of this point has begun to enter into the contest.

Mr. Malby, Mr. Fish, and Mr. Ainsworth are in the field, and ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, according to some of his friends, is "keeping his hands off." This may be true, though such an unusual truth as to call for some comment.

Just at present, Mr. Fish and his friends are making large claims of strength. Mr. Malby is prosecuting a vigorous campaign, and Mr. Ainsworth is on a trip to Chattanooga.

Mr. Malby announced some days ago that he intended to go to his home in St. Lawrence County about this time, and rest on his oars until late in December. He is still here, however, and is evidently not to put himself in the position of abandoning, in any sense, the field, while Mr. Fish is on the ground making such large claims. He is a pretty good fighter on such occasions.

Mr. Platt and Mr. Fish have not for some years been on terms of intimacy—politically speaking. On the contrary, Mr. Platt has on various occasions taken a course of action which has left Mr. Fish in the position of one who has been "turned down." Mr. Fish has retaliated by making an uphill fight against large odds and Mr. Platt.

Certain reform measures were before the Legislature last Winter. One of them was a bill which proposed to give the Mayor of New-York City, within sixty days from the time he entered on the duties of his office, the power of removing heads of departments in the City Government. There were other measures

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NAPOLEON AND WHAT HE STOOD FOR

THE REVOLUTIONARY AND NAPOLEONIC ERA. 1789-1815. By J. H. Rose, M. A. 8vo. Cambridge: The University Press. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

Amid the torrent of Napoleonic literature at present inundating the shelves of bookstores and the desks of reviewers, it is only at intervals discouragingly long that there comes to the surface a work demanding judgment on any other qualities than the accuracy of its details and the honesty of its author, or which, after these two have been passed upon, is worth further discussion or comment, except, perhaps, a more or less weary, "What of it?"

Those books that have told about the Napoleon who organized armies and conducted campaigns were of little moment, but not much; almost worth reading were those that gave a glimpse or two of the Napoleon who made France out of chaos, while well up toward the standard of "useful information" ranked a few which declared that all these Napoleons put together formed simply a part of—Napoleon.

Rarest and best have been books whose authors had an angle of vision wide enough to see that even the real Napoleon was not an unrelated prodigy, rushing through empty space and in contact with nothing, appearing out of the invisible on one side and vanishing into it on the other, but that he was, instead, an obvious and reasonably explicable product of the European situation; that for a time he served as crest for a psychical wave, continentally broad, of which he was far from being the most important part; and that whoever and whatever have been since, are now, or will be in the future, wherever that wave passed, have borne, bear, and will bear, indelibly stamped upon them, the marks of that wave's action.

Mr. Rose offers to students of the Napoleonic era a book which, though it evidences no very remarkable broadness of view, is yet appreciably comprehensive, and which deserves to be placed among the works last described. He can claim, reasonably enough, to have written a history, for he has at least set down the thoughts of an intelligent man, drawing conclusions from data in most cases fairly well established, and has not wasted his time in shoveling historic raw material from one pile or many into another, neatly rounded over and patted down, but worth not a penny more than before it was moved. Instead, his energies were devoted to the tasks of grouping men and events and national tendencies, of finding out how these looked as a whole, their meaning in relation to what preceded them and to what came later.

As regards the episode called—for no particular reason—the French Revolution, Mr. Rose follows Carlyle's advice and indulges in no hysterical shrieks over the enormity of cutting off heads. He apparently realizes the fact that heads could be, and have been, put to worse uses before then and since. The French nobility fell—with something of a bang, to be sure, but not really alarming—through the working of natural laws, and not because a homicidal madness had suddenly seized on the French people. Not they, but kings, first attacked the divine right of kings. Mr. Rose thinks Frederick's seizure of Silesia in 1740 an event notable enough to serve as starting point for the revolutionary era. Certainly the Hapsburgs had as good a right to Silesia as kings ever had, or have, to anything, and yet the great Prussian showed plainly enough that to his mind royal ownership, like other ownership, depended on something else than a mystical formula. Might, he rudely proved, had not a little to do with it. The fate of Poland showed that Austria and Russia were apt students of this doctrine. Before long they were making over the map of Central Europe about once a month and fairly ached to extend their merry game to the Suitan's possessions.

Meanwhile the people—there really were people, even then, though most histories of the old school fail to indicate that fact—were in a bad way. Feudalism, which was a very good thing in the beginning, had become an unspeakably hideous atrocity. For the lords there was every privilege, no duty; for the people, one right—the right to pay, for everything, with everything.

Mr. Rose draws again Taine's picture of this period Upon its horrors, not upon the incomparably gentler methods adopted in Paris, let whoever has indignation to spare, after he has adequately denounced iniquities nearer his own home and time, pour it all. Perhaps Mr. Rose had none to spare, or,what is more probable, perhaps his taste does not run toward commination. He preferred to tell why the first overt acts in the European revolution took place in France, and not in Germany or Austria.

The French peasant suffered less in person, but more in pocket, than his Teutonic brother. The French lord lived in Paris; German and Austrian nobles, for the most part, lived on and managed their own estates. Absenteeism inflicted upon the peasant an evil more permanent and less endurable than direct contact with an irresponsible, but not altogether irrational, master. That evil was hopeless poverty, a literal starvation in nakedness. Each country was a volcano, smothered, waiting for somebody or something to make a crack or a hole in the thin crust that covered the lavas and fires, and so let them out in irresistible eruption.

The first break was made in France, which just then had developed a middle class among which were men of marvelous intelligence and no little courage. Voltaire, the encyclopaedists, Rousseau, and a score of others saw that everywhere the ground was smoking and heaving. They asked questions and made suggestions. At the first of their interrogations, feudalism, which had become a something extremely large, resting on next to nothing at all, tumbled to the ground, and split it wide open. Not holes and cracks opened, but an abyss; out of it poured the revolution, French as to place of appearance, but with an impetus gained from pressure applied all over Europe.

After the eruption was over and a noxious growth had been burned away, after the lavas had cooled and were beginning to disintegrate into fertile soil, Napoleon came and planted a garden.

Mr. Rose tells why a military despotism was the logical outcome of a revolution whose watchword was liberty. The men of '89 were thoroughly well intentioned; their cause was absolutely just; their methods, bad as they came to be in the years that followed, and notwithstanding all the hysterical screams they have excited, might easily have been worse. Honesty of purpose, however, was not enough, nor was energy of action sufficient to more than clear the ground of thick-grown and inveterate wrongs. That done—and it certainly was done—something more was needed. That something was a comprehension, at once instinctive and clear, of human nature as it is, of the laws under which it works, and of the lines along which it can make progress. None of the men who took part in the Revolution, in that magnificent flight on wings long unused, seems to have had this knowledge. Rousseau had thrown them into the air out of a prison window, inspired with an eager longing for the upper heights, but most wofully ignorant of how to reach them. He gave what he had, and, though they all came to the ground again, panting and tired, they had him to thank that they were now outside prison walls, not within.

While the confused and fluttering group, blinded by the unaccustomed light, were rending each other in furious disappointment over apparent failure, one who had read Rousseau to better purpose than they came up out of the South and stilled the tumult. He seemed to be a man, but was the Spirit of the Time. At that moment there was in all France but one thing quite sane, quite sure of itself and its power, inured to success, submissive to the logic of events, disciplined, organized, confident. That thing was the army. Napoleon represented it, included it within himself, was it. He cried "Attention, company!" and France became a company, most attentive. Its lines marched fast and far, and they conquered all Europe, not because Napoleon was Europe's greatest general, for there had been greatest generals before, and they had done no such thing, but because all Europe, under a show of opposition that had no sincerity and only a little reality, acquiesced exultingly in the direction taken and hopefully followed the eagles that for dull eyes meant imperialism, but for the acuter ones of serfs represented democracy.

For of a certainty, and Mr. Rose gives the fact adequate recognition, Napoleon's despotism was not like the despotisms which it succeeded, with which it contended, which it conquered, and by which, when it became in a measure like them, it was at last overthrown. Napoleon ruled by right and by might; the others by privilege, founded on nothing but chronicles and pedigrees. He put at the head of his armies and his State, men, not myths. His marshals and his ministers earned their enormous wages and their resonant titles. Birth did not count; the ability to do something did, and, most of all, the having done it. The despotism was absolute, but it was absolutely democratic, and the people acquiesced.

While this lasted and while this principle of government remained inviolate, Napoleon was the invincible, the genius of war, the maker of kings and kingdoms, a giant shadowing Europe. At least it looked so. Really, he was nothing of the kind, but a man whom fortune had thrown into a swiftly-rushing torrent, and who had been strong enough to keep on top of the foremost wave as it spread over Europe. He swam with the mighty current for years, and saw so many thrones engulfed beneath him that at last even he was deceived. Instead of yielding to the great impulse from the people, which had carried him so far and so high, which he had seemed to rule, but which had ruled him, he turned against the current and tried, first to direct, and then to stop it. The torrent swept on, and behind it appeared a man no larger than his fellows, stranded for good and all—on St. Helena.

Of course, Mr. Rose tells again the story of Napoleon's wars, but as indicated in the preceding lines, not as specimens of artistic manslaughter. He thinks the attempt to bar England's manufactures from European markets played, from almost the very beginning, a large part in the Emperor's policy and had not a little to do with his final overthrow. This view is interesting, no doubt intensely so to an Englishman, but it seems somewhat far-fetched and ill-proportioned. Mr. Rose's arguments, however, are strong enough to show that it is worth attention. The real value of his book lies in the emphasis it places on the great democratic movement that overthrew, not only in France and during the First Empire, but all over Europe and for all time, the last vestiges of feudalism.

Waterloo really effected not much except the removal of Napoleon from the continental stage. The old times did not come again; only Napoleon's anachronisms perished—his attempts to establish incompetent relatives on thrones and to assure his own succession to his son. The rest, the work of the time, remained and is perfectly visible to-day, not only in France, but in Spain, in Italy, in Austria, in Germany, in Russia to a degree, in Denmark, Sweden, and Belgium. Of course England's monarchialism is such in name only; it is not so much else for the others. Not all the kings quite realize that they exist only on sufferance and because, until a great occasion rises, it is not worth while to strand them, in turn, on some convenient island. The people realize it well enough, though, to make up for the royal ignorance.

Mr. Rose's book makes these facts plain, and therefore it is a book worth reading—by kings and others.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The Edinburgh edition of Stevenson's writings will contain much new material. He has already written a new chapter of "Underwoods" and an introduction to "The Master of Ballantrae." It is probable that some rare booklets, executed wholly by Stevenson and his stepson, Lloyd Osbourne, even as to the typesetting, will be included in the edition.

—Duprat & Co. have in preparation "The Library of Robert Hoe. A Contribution to the History of Bibliophilism in America," by O. A. Bierstadt, the assistant librarian of the Astor Library. Mr. Hoe's collection numbers about 15,000 volumes, and is the result of thirty years of industry. This book about it will be an octavo of 200 pages and 100 illustrations, forty or more of them being by the artotype process. Only 500 copies will be issued.

—Bangs & Co. will sell early in December the second part of the library of the late Nelson J. Waterbury, which comprises 1,599 titles. The third part of this collection consists of Americana, but the catalogue is not yet ready.

—In the current number of The Westminster Review (The Leonard Scott Publication Company) the writer of "Discontent in India" shows that the educated native is no longer a contented subject of the Queen. In "Musical Criticism and Critics" Mr. Jacob Bradford shows a desire that musical critics pass an examination before discussing any musical topic. In Blackwood, which comes from the same house, the salient article is Col. Henry Knowles's "China's Reputation Bubble." Now that China's military and naval prestige is a thing of collapse, everybody asserts her incompetency. Col. Knowles, however, does not express any great confidence in the Japanese as an aggressive military force. Mr. E. A. Irving's "A Ride in Hakkaland" (a Chinese province near Canton) is full of interest. The Contemporary Review, also from the Leonard Scott Publication Company, contains Sir Thomas Wades's paper on "The Chino-Japanese Conflict, and After." Sir Thomas's long sojourn in China and Japan makes him an authority. He believes that, though the Japanese may conquer, their gain will be slight, as Russia is certain to interfere. From the same house we have The Nineteenth Century. The Chinese and Japanese war appears again here. Mr. D. C. Boulger, in an article, rather sides with the Chinese, and believes that Japan will get the worst of it in the long run. Dr. Felix Boh, in "England and the Coming Thunder Storm," sees an approaching political crisis, and is positive that before long Europe will run with rivers of blood. As a German, he shows his dread of a Russian advance.

—The Rev. H. C. Pardoe of Bedford, Penn., has issued, through Hunt & Eaton, an illustrated volume entitled "Up the Susquehanna," the same being an account of vacation journeys from Chesapeake Bay to the source of the river, at Otsego Lake, and including a tour of the West Branch. Mr. Pardoe has mingled with descriptions of actual scenes historical allusions, of which he appears to possess a large store. The illustrations are attractive, and the book is written with appreciation and skill.

—"English History in Shakespeare's Plays," by Beverley E. Warner, M. A., (Longmans, Green & Co.,) is a really valuable work, and unique in its plan. Like most of the volumes of Shakespearean criticism that are published nowadays, this is made up of lectures delivered by its author, which, however, have been "recast, pruned, and amplified." Shakespearean criticism is only incidental to Prof. Warner's plan. Shakespeare's historical plays cover a period of 300 years, from Magna Charta to the Reformation. The author thinks the use and value of these contributions to English history "have been passed over, or too lightly touched upon." Coleridge's assertion that the people take their theology from Milton and their history from Shakespeare is not true of this generation. Prof. Warner does not assert that the plays take the place of formal history, but they interpret and illuminate it. Shakespeare sometimes misstated facts, but he reflected the spirit, the feeling of the times. The ten historical plays are here discussed from the historical point of view, with chronological tables connecting them. The book is interesting as well as instructive.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

SKETCH BOOK OF GEOFFREY CRAYON, GENT. Illustrated, 2 vols. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company; $2 per volume.

THE DOUBLE EMPEROR. A Story of a Vagabond Cunarder. By W. Laird Clowes. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

TWO GIRLS. By Amy E. Blanchard. Illustrated. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

POPPAEA. By Julien Gordon. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.

OLIVIA. A Story for Girls. By Mrs. Molesworth. With eight illustrations by R. Barnes. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

FAIRY TALES. by Hans Christian Anderson. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

UNDER FIRE. By Capt. Charles King. Illustrated. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

A CHILD OF THE AGE. By Francis Adams. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

BEYOND THE VEIL. By G. B. Willcox. 12mo. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.50.

MEDITATIONS IN MOTLEY. By Walter Blackburn Harte. 18mo. Boston: The Arena Publishing Company.

THE WORLD BEAUTIFUL. By Lilian Whiting. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

THE THOUGHTS OF GOD; Hymns and Poems; Second Series. By Frederick L. Hosmer and W. C. Gannett. 18mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

FATHER GANDER'S MELODIES FOR MOTHER GOOSE'S GRANDCHILDREN. By Adelaide P. Samuels. Small 4to. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

THE POWER OF THE WILL; or, SUCCESS. By H. Risabaugh Shannon. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 50 cents.

HIDDEN DEPTHS. A Tale for the Times. By F. M. F. Skene. 12mo. New-York: Rand, McNally & Co.

A SHELF OF OLD BOOKS. By Mrs. James T. Fields. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

PICCINO AND OTHER CHILD STORIES. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Small 4to. Illustrated by Reginald B. Birch. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1.50.

SUGGESTIONS ON GOVERNMENT. By S. E. Moffett. 12mo. New-York: Rand, McNally & Co.

THE WIND IN THE CLEARING AND OTHER POEMS. By Robert Cameron Rogers. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

CHRIST THE SOCIALIST. By the author of "Philip Meyer's Scheme." 12mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

THE MAN FROM OSHKOSH. A Story in Several Chapters and a Preface. By John Hicks, LL. D. 12mo. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel Company. $1.25.

THE MESSIAH OF THE GOSPELS. By Charles Augustus Briggs, D. D. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

LIFE AND GENIUS OF JACOPO ROBUSTI, CALLED TINTORETTO. By Frank Preston Stearns. 12mo. New-York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25.

MORE CELTIC FAIRY TALES. Selected and Edited by Joseph Jacobs. Illustrated by John D. Batten. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

A TALE OF A HALO. By Morgan A. Robertson. Illustrated by A. Carey K. Jurist. Small 4to. New-York: The Truth Seeker Company.

A STORY OF COURAGE. Annals of the Georgetown Convent of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. From the Manuscript Records. By George Parsons Lathrop and Rose Hawthorne Lathrop. 12mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

ENGLAND IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer. 8vo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.50.

WOMEN IN THE BUSINESS WORLD; or, HINTS AND HELPS TO PROSPERITY. By One of Them. 12mo, Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

MY LADY. A Story of Long Ago. By Marguerite Bouvet. Illustrated by Helen Maitland Armstrong. 16mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

HYMNS AND VERSES. By Samuel Longfellow. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

MARTIN HEWITT, INVESTIGATOR. By Arthur Morrison. Illustrated. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. Paper, 50 cents.

RUBY AT SCHOOL. The third volume of the Ruby Series. By Minnie E. Paull. 16mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.

THE STORY OF A BAD BOY. By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Illustrated by A. B. Frost. 12mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

BARON KINATAS. A Tale of the Anti-Christ. By Isaac Strange Dement. 12mo. Chicago: M. T. Need. 50 cents.

THE BASIC LAW OF VOCAL UTTERANCE. By Emil Sutro. 12mo. New-York: Edgar S. Werner. $1.25.

WERNER'S READINGS AND RECITATIONS. Compiled by Francis P. Richardson. 12mo. New-York: Edgar S. Werner. 35 cents.

BERLIN'S INTERESTING MUSICAL SEASON

More Than 800 Concerts on the List, Including Those at the Concerthaus.

A private letter from Berlin says that the musical season there is very active, there being over 800 concerts on the list. This, of course, includes the daily popular concerts in the Concerthaus. The most important concerts are those of Felix Weingartner at the Opera House and the Philharmonic, directed by Richard Strauss. There is a vast array of concerts of soloists, at which the receipts, in the majority of cases, range from 25 cents to $25. The writer of the letter, who is "on the inside" of musical affairs in Berlin, says that the American pianists Fanny Bloomfield Zeisler and Mme. Teresa Carreno D'Albert have had great success, though the latter has not played this season, on account of a recent addition to the number of the D'Alberts. It is, however, very likely that she will make a tour in this country next year.

Mme. Nordica has been successful in concert in Berlin, though it is generally felt that the stage is her sphere. Josef Hofmann has begun his public career again. He has developed into a genuine artist, fulfilling admirably the promise of his remarkable childhood.

Some interest is felt in Berlin in Mr. Damrosch's forthcoming season of opera in German, and it is believed that his company will be a good one. Rosa Sucher is admitted to be the best Wagner singer in Germany at present. Rothmuhl, the tenor, is said to have a sympathetic voice, and the writer of the letter regards Franz Schwarz, the baritone, "as a splendid singer."

Ex-Congressman Butler Missing.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Nov. 25.—Walter H. Butler, who has been Principal of the Normal College at Oelwein for some time, bought a ticket for the afternoon train south last Thursday, and since that time he has not been seen or heard of. His wife and son, who live at West Union, are at a loss to account for his disappearance. Mr. Butler was formerly editor of one of the leading newspapers of Fayette County, and four years ago ran on the Democratic ticket for Congress in the Fourth District, and was elected. He became famous in Congress by the introduction of a resolution to make the pansy the national flower, since which time he has been known as "Pansy Blossom" Butler.

THE UNITED STATES MAILS

Second Annual Report of Postmaster General Bissell.

PLANS FOR BETTERING THE SERVICE

Important Recommendations as to Second-Class Matter—Abuses Which Should Be Corrected.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Postmaster General Bissell's annual report, which he has just submitted to the President, contains a number of novel suggestions and recommendations, but these are associated with practical ideas and plans that render them worthy of careful attention. The policy which Mr. Bissell has outlined may be briefly given in his words:

"In general," he says, "I would recommend that the first and most important thing to be done is to revise the law as to second-class mail matter so as to place the Post Office Department immediately upon a self-sustaining basis.

"(2) Avoid expensive experiments, like the postal telegraph, rural free delivery, &c.

"(3) Develop the Postal Service on existing lines of administration, viz.:

"(a) Extend free delivery in cities that now enjoy it.

"(b) Accord it to towns already entitled to it under the law.

"(c) Quicken railroad transportation.

"(4) Revise and reclassify the organization of the Railway Mail Service, and reclassify clerks in Post Offices; and,

"(5) Provide for district supervision of all postal affairs by appointment of expert postal officials from classified service, as recommended in my last annual report."

Two Novel Features.

Two of the novel features, to which reference has been made, concern a limitation in the broad construction placed on second-class matter, and a suggestion as to the selection of the lower grade of Postmasters.

In the first instance, Mr. Bissell puts forward a plan by which legitimate publications of the second class, such as newspapers and periodicals, may be carried free through the mails, and yet leave the Government with a surplus, instead of the usual deficiency, in the maintenance of the Postal Service.

With reference to the Postmasters in the smaller offices, Mr. Bissell expresses his willingness to indorse any reasonable plan which will take their selections, with all the consequent bickerings and jealousies, from the hands of the Postmaster General, and he makes his ideas so broad on this subject as to leave no doubt that he will favor the suggested popular vote as the means out of the difficulty in cases where there is more than one candidate.

To show just how vast is the Postal Service of the United States, Mr. Bissell has taken another novel method. He has secured from his subordinates, and incorporated in the report, a record of what is actually accomplished in one day, and the table presented gives a better idea of postal business than fuller and more complicated details. This record of an average day's business is as follows:

"Number of miles of post route run, 1,100,000; number of stamps manufactured, 8,300,000; number of envelopes manufactured, 1,800,000; number of postal cards manufactured, 1,500,000; number of pieces malled, 15,700,000; number of letters mailed, 7,400,000; number of pieces of mail matter distributed and redistributed by railway postal clerks, 27,500,000; number of pieces handled in Dead Letter Office, 24,000; daily transactions in money-order business, $1,100,000; daily expenses, $231,100."

Postal Deficiencies.

The deficiency in postal revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, was $9,243,035. The total revenue derived was $75,080,470, and the expenditures were $84,324,414. For the current fiscal year, Mr. Bissell estimates that the expenditures will amount to $90,399,485, leaving an estimated deficiency of $5,971,736, and his estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, place expenditures at $91,059,283, and the deficiency at only $4,151,876.

According to Mr. Bissel's showing, the deficiency for the last fiscal year would have been much larger if the department had not curtailed the expenses. This was accomplished, however, without any detriment to the Postal Service. Mr. Bissell is glad to say this, for, in his judgment, the Post Office establishment "can not and should not stop to consider little economies," on account of its obligations to the public, but "must needs exert itself to the utmost to secure the best possible results in the way of celerity, accuracy, and security in the dispatch of the mails, and without sparing any reasonable expenditure in that behalf." To this he adds, "the complications arising from the railroad strikes of the year served only to emphasize the wisdom of this policy."

The cause of the falling off in revenue is thus explained by Mr. Bissell:

"It is the record of a year of almost unprecedented business depression and financial distress, and so intimately is the Postal Service connected with the business interests and affairs of the country that whatever conditions affect them are immediately reflected in the volume of postal revenue. In this connection, it may be observed that, while the average annual increase of postal revenues due to the general growth of the business of the country is about 8 per cent., the conditions prevalent at the time of making my last annual report seemed to justify an estimate of but 3 per cent. increase for the year. Even this estimate proved to be too sanguine, and, as the depression of private business continued throughout the entire fiscal year, it resulted that the receipts of ordinary postal revenue were actually less by 1 per cent. than for the preceding year."

The Postmaster General says that the annual deficiency would be overcome by a general increase in postal rates, but he thinks that this should not be resorted to. He believes the Postal Service should be self-sustaining, and he holds that the annual deficiency is caused by the undue amount of mail matter transmitted at the second-class rates of 1 cent a pound. If retrenchment had not been indulged in, the deficiency for the last fiscal year would have been enormous. The saving in part was made in abrogating certain of the steamship subsidy contracts arranged by Postmaster General Wanamaker, thus avoiding an expenditure, characterized by Mr. Bissell as "useless," of $14,431,325, and through other means the total amount saved was brought up to $16,619,047. Mr. Bissell explains that the deficiency of the Postal Service was in no way retarded or restricted through this retrenchment.

Second-Class Matter.

The most important topic referred to in the report is treated under the explanatory caption, "Abuses Connected with Second-Class Matter." Mr. Bissell states without reserve that advertisers, book publishers, and others have taken advantage of the broad construction of what consitutes matter of the second-class by sending out their advertisements and publications under the technical disguise of newspapers and periodicals, and have thus secured the benefit of the lower rate of postage.

He has discovered that the abuse has grown so great that it now costs the Government eight times as much to carry second-class matter as the revenue derived from it. The volume of second-class business grew from 134,000,000 pounds in 1888 to 256,000,000 pounds in 1893—nearly doubling in five years.

"Of course," says Mr. Bissell, "no one can believe that such an increase is legitimate," and he adds that it is estimated that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, out of about 451,000,000 pounds of mail matter of all classes carried, 290,000,000 pounds, or nearly two-thirds, went under the second-class rates, leaving a net loss to the Government on its transportation of $16,973,000.

"This calculation," the Postmaster General says, "applies to transportation alone. The separate cost of distribution and delivery I will not attempt to estimate, but any one can see that these items of expenditure would largely swell the loss."

Continuing, he says: "I do not advocate a change of rates now upon legitimate newspapers and periodical magazines. My purpose is to urge the withdrawal of low postage rates from the large class of pretended periodicals that are now improperly enjoying them, not only on account of the inherent propriety of that course, but because I am almost hopeless of ever seeing the financial condition of the department properly established until such withdrawal is brought about."

Pretended Periodicals.

In defining some of the publications that secure the benefits of second-class rates, the Postmaster General does not mince his words. He says:

"The most conspicuous class of these pretended periodicals are what are now generally known as serial paper-covered books. They are in no sense serial, however, except in name, being usually given some such general designation as the 'Fireside Series,' the 'Detective Library,' or some other title of like character. They are nothing but books pure and simple, and many of them very trashy books at that, each one distinct in itself, the 'series' never being devoted to anything in particular, having few subscribers, and with no real subscription price except a nominal one, for not one man in a hundred ever dreams of buying the books except as he would buy any other book. They, in fact, differ in no respect from other books, except to a large extent in the lack of literary merit and in having always paper covers.

"To call these publications periodicals—although the attorneys of some of the publishers, I learn, have gravely insisted upon this claim before committees of Congress—is an utter absurdity. They possess not one of the characteristics prescribed by law for the ascertainment of second-class matter.

"It may be pertinently asked, Why, then, are they permitted to enjoy second-class privileges? The answer to this is that years ago, in the case of a questionable publication having some of the features of a periodical, the Attorney General of the United States gave an opinion, in passing upon its classification, which opened the door to the admission of other publications still more questionable until, little by little, precedents were established under which the entire class now under consideration was eventually let in. And the field is still widening.

"This state of things is not merely a wrong to the Government and to the senders of other classes of mail matter, which, producing a surplus of revenue, are thus unduly taxed, but it is a wrong to the publishers of other books, and, I believe, a sort of debasement of the Nation's literature."

Advertising Organs.

Another class of publications which Mr. Bissell would exclude from the benefits of second-class rates is what he calls the "house organ," a paper or pamphlet devoted mainly to advertising some mercantile, manufacturing, or other establishment, but purporting to be devoted to trade, claiming a bona-fide list of subscribers, and nominally conforming to other conditions of the second class.

Still another objectionable publication is the "bogus trade paper," consisting of a lot of advertising circulars, "with a little worthless literary matter thrown in here and there to give the thing the semblance of genuineness."

In the liberal privilege accorded in the mailing of sample copies of second-class matter, Mr. Bissell finds an additional abuse. Sample copies are transmitted free through the mails, and he says this practically offers a premium to worthless advertising sheets, and for this reason he is inclined to think that the publishers of meritorious trade papers would be glad to have the sample-copy privilege totally withdrawn.

In the last six years the Post Office Department has accepted for entry 24,304 new publications, purporting to be of the second class. According to a prominent newspaper directory, the net increase of newspapers and periodical publications in the same time was 3,747, or 15 per cent. of the number of entries. Commenting on these figures, the Postmaster General says:

"Assuming the directory's statement to be correct, it apears that about 85 per cent. of the periodicals entered through the department are ephemeral; that is to say, after serving the temporary purposes of their proprietors, the most of them go out of existence, perhaps, however, to reappear when occasion shall again arise. While they apparently complied with statutory requirements sufficiently to secure admission to the mails as second-class matter, it is reasonable to assume that their circulation when in existence consists mainly of sample copies. There is also reason to believe that some of them developed into 'house organs' and were circulated as such as long as it served the interests of the publishers, or until their true character was detected by the department."

Mr. Bissell also states that so far the publication of fraternal, scientific, educational, trade, professional, literary, and historical organizations, admitted to the privilege of second-class matter under the act of July 16, 1894, are almost wholly of a mere advertising character and are, therefore, not of the class to which any exceptional privilege should be given.

It is in the concluding paragraphs on this topic of second-class matter that Mr. Bissell makes a suggestion of great interest, particularly to publishers and readers of legitimate newspapers and periodicals. This is what he says:

"If it be the policy of Congress to continue the privileges of second-class rates to benevolent or fraternal societies, then the remedy I would suggest would be an amendment of the law limiting this rate to them and to legitimate newspapers and legitimate periodical magazines.

"I believe that one year's experience under such limitations, with the frauds and abuses checked, would demonstrate that we have already reached the time and conditions when all such legitimate newspapers and periodical magazines may be transmitted through our mails from publishers into the hands of subscribers free of all cost."

Civil Service Reform.

Mr. Bissell makes a strong argument for civil service reform in the Post Office Department. He contends that it should be extended wherever practicable, that unprecedented efficiency has been atttained through its workings, and that it is a stimulus to the best work. He presents facts and figures to prove these assertions. As for a more radical extension, Mr. Bissell suggests that the fourth-class Postmasters might be included within the benefit of the civil service law. He states that for more than a generation the American people have been trained to regard the Post Offices as inseparable from the varying fortunes of the two great political parties, and after deploring this fallacy, he adds that "the intelligence of our people has long outgrown the notion that any one political party enjoys a monopoly of administrative talent."

Mr. Bissell says the Postmaster General's attention is too much engrossed in making appointments. In maintaining that the improvement in postal facilities is retarded under the present spoils system, he uses this argument:

"No head of a private business need be told how damaging to management and discipline such distractions are, and the Postal Service must be either taken out of the political field altogether, and surrounded with the same conditions which conduce to the health of a private business or be divided, for administrative purposes, into two sections, the one political and the other non-political, each under a separate head, so that the executive authority on the non-political side shall not be required to divert his mind from the great business questions before him, and the head of the political side shall not be required to give any of his thought to the improvement of the postal system.

"There is little doubt that, if resort should ever be had to this alternative, the obvious expensiveness of a system in which politics were openly treated as an essential factor would speedily settle its fate with the people; yet the plan here suggested is not a whit more extravagant than the practice followed to-day, which reaches the same end by indirection, the Postal Service losing the benefit of many improvements which a Postmaster General would be able to map out and execute, if he were given a reasonable opportunity to devote his attention to the strictly business functions of his office."

A Scheme of Relief.

Continuing, and in concluding his subject, Mr. Bissell says:

"Various devices have been proposed for relieving the Postmaster General of his ever-increasing burden of responsibility with regard to appointments. Only one measure, however, to far as I am aware, has yet taken the form of a legislative bill. That provides for the division of the whole country into postal districts, each under the supervision of an Inspector, who is to investigate the antecedents, experience, reputation, &c., of all applicants for vacant fourth-class Postmasterships in his own district, and report results to the Postmaster General. The Postmaster General is then to appoint the candidate who, on the face of the report, appears to be best qualified in all respects. Once appointed, a Postmaster may not be suspended or removed for political reasons.

"It is claimed by the sponsors for this bill that, if the statistics of several years past afford any criterion, not more than 15 per cent. of the fourth-class Postmasters would be removed for cause in any year, and, that when the service had once been thoroughly sifted and the principle of undisturbed tenure during good behavior had become firmly settled and universally understood, the proportion would be still further diminished.

"Whether such a plan is, or is not, the best that can be devised, it is at least the formulation of a plan which is entitled to the most earnest, careful, and immediate consideration, and may become a foundation upon which to build. What is earnestly desired, and what daily appears more of a necessity, is legislation of some kind which will insure an improvement upon present methods. And I trust that Congress, using the bill which is now before it as a basis, or substituting one which it is satisfied is better, will lose as little time as possible in coming to the relief of the department."

Postal Telegraph.

The subject of the postal telegraph is treated quite as frankly. Mr. Bissell disagrees with his predecessor, Mr. Wanamaker, with reference to its desirability. He thinks it wholly impracticable at this time, and contends that existing postal service should be fully developed before adopting postal telegraphy, which would add enormously to the already large deficit of the Post Office Department. To undertake such a service simply through the instrumentality of the present organization would have a tendency at once to cripple the existing Postal Service, because its present organization is without a reserve, and this would result, in all likelihood, in an imperfect postal telegraph, which would not be satisfactory to the public even at reduced rates.

Mr. Bissell shows that the postal telegraph of Great Britain is operated at a loss, and he then asks: "If the establishment of a telegraph plant in a compact country like Great Britain would cost over $52,000,000, what would be the cost of establishing a plant for this country?" With England's annual loss in operation $800,000, Mr. Bissell thinks it would be many millions of dollars in a country the size of ours, with an unequal distribution of population.

"I reach the conclusion, therefore," he says, "that, as a business proposition, the Government cannot afford at this time to establish a postal-telegraph system. I believe that it would be very unprofitable in itself, and that it would tend to retard the development of our existing postal system. It has been opposed by some on the ground that the Government has not the power, under the Constitution, to establish telegraph routes; others doubt the expediency of increasing the number of employes in the public service.

"While I have considered the subject from a purely business and postal standpoint, still I may add the remark that if the Government were to establish such a system, there would be limitless difficulty in determining the character, quality, and amount of service that should be accorded to the various sections of the country, productive of wrangling and jealousy which might profitably be avoided unless some advantage could be attained greater than any that is ever likely to result from the establishment of a Governmental telegraph."

Many other features of the report, while interesting, may be covered briefly. Through a new system a great saving has been effected in carriers' overtime accounts, which have practically ceased. By a recent order no letter carrier can be dismissed except for cause and upon written charges filed at the Post Office Department, which are thoroughly investigated. Mr. Bissell thinks that the experimental free delivery should be discontinued, or else extended to all villages and towns, but he cannot recommend the latter as it would cost too much with little benefit to be obtained. He says that free delivery in rural districts is not needed or desired by the people. Legislation is urged to punish interference with mail trains.

Mr. Bissell makes it known that, while the proposition to establish the General Postal Union of 1874 undoubtedly originated with the German Postmaster General, nevertheless, the United States eleven years prior thereto took the first step toward a world union—a fact that appears to have been forgotten.

There has been an alarming increase in Post Office burglaries and in robberies of mail trains and stages, and Mr. Bissell renews his recommendation of last year that $25,000 be appropriated for rewards for the arrest and conviction of mail depredators.

Despite the efforts made to exclude obscene and "green-goods" literature from the mails, these have not been entirely successful, and Mr. Bissell wants more stringent statutes bearing on these subjects. The report shows that the warfare on lottery schemes has been continued with satisfactory results. It is recommended that a bill now pending be passed, providing that the Postmaster may return to the senders, when known, all ordinary mail matter addressed to lottery concerns or their agents, or to the Dead Letter Office, when not known.

On the subject of the boycotting of Post Offices by disappointed applicants for Postmasterships and others, Mr. Bissell suggests that such a conspiracy might properly be made a crime, and he says that the practice should be suppressed.

THE OPERA HOUSE POPULAR CONCERT

Eugene Ysaye, the Violinist, Appears and Is Greatly Applauded.

The popular concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was announced on the programme as the first, although there have been others. But this was the first in the regular opera season. The others were Melba concerts, and this was just a popular concert. There may be a difference. Certainly there was no difference in the size of the audience, which last night filled the house and was prolific in enthusiasm. The most important feature of the concert was the appearance of the Belgian violin virtuoso, M. Eugene Ysaye. His selections were the fourth concerto of Henri Vieuxtemps and Wieniawski's "Faust" fantasia.

The playing of M. Ysaye, which made the impression of greatness in many respects, improves on further acquaintance. Certain qualities of breadth and dignity, which were absent at his first performance, are plainly enough present now. They add to his work the necessary balance of power, and give his playing all-around excellence. M. Ysaye is not only a virtuoso, but a great artist, who fairly holds a position in the front rank of masters of the violin.

M. Plançon sang an air from Gounod's "Queen of Sheba," and the "Tambour Major," from Thomas's "Le Caid." For an encore to the former he gave "The Lost Chord" in English, and to the latter Schumann's "Two Grenadiers." M. Plançon was in very bad voice, and could not do himself justice. Mme. Scalchi sang "Voce di Donna," from "La Giaconda," and for an encore "Ah, quel giorno," from "Semiramide. The orchestra played the overture to Auber's "Domina Noir," the ballet music from Massenet's "Le Cid," and the farandole from Bizet's suite, "Sainte-Arlesienne."

The Russian Symphony Orchestra.

The Imperial Russian Symphony Orchestra of St. Petersburg, aided by a number of soloists, gave a concert at the Herald Square Theatre last night that was enjoyed by an audience not in keeping in size with the merits of the performance.

The orchestra, under the direction of J. W. Shottoff, gave among other selections Erlenberg's "Coronation March," the prelude and Sicilliana from "Cav

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Queen of Brilliants.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Shenandoah.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Manxman.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Flams.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Gypsy Orchestra. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th, St—8:00—Jacinta.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Two Orphans.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—A Gaiety Girl.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Herr Senator.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Carmencita. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—A Woman's Silence.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—Carmen.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th, St—8:15—The New Woman.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Variety.

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HOLMES TOOK PITEZEL'S CHILDREN

The Woman Burns Says He Cheated Her on a Board Bill.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 25.—The Detroit police were last night asked to look up Mrs. Lucinda Burns, and ascertain whether she had in her possession the two children of Pitezel, whom the insurance swindler, H. H. Holmes, confessed yesterday afternoon to the Philadelphia police that he had left with Mrs. Burns, while in this city, Oct. 12.

The woman was found in a cheap boarding house on Congress Street. At first she refused to discuss the matter, but finally denied that she had the children or knew where they were, or had ever seen Holmes.

Late last night Mrs. Burns withdrew her denials, and said she had had charge of the Pitezel children for several weeks. Three weeks ago, however, Holmes came to the city and took them away, she knows not where, at the same time swindling her out of a two-dollar-board bill.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—There were no developments here to-day in the Fidelity Insurance Company conspiracy case. From the description given by Lawyer Shoemaker of the man who called upon him last Wednesday and gave him the letter containing $100 as a retaining fee for the defense of Holmes, and signed "P. L.," it is thought that it may possibly have been the much-sought-for Pitezel.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	30	35	3:30 P. M.	35	37
6 A. M.	30	35	6 P. M.	33	36
9 A. M.	31	36	9 P. M.	31	34
12 M.	36	37	12 P. M.	30	34

Average temperature yesterday.....35½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....32
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....37 2-3
—Taken at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Cooler, North Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast," complete, see Page 6, Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 26, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND THE LOAN

On the whole, the expressions of the English journals as to the motive, the method, and the probable result of the new United States loan have been sensible and moderate. It has been generally understood that the main purpose of the loan was to set at rest all doubt as to the ability and will of the present Administration, following every Administration since the resumption of specie payments, to maintain gold payments. It has equally been understood that for this end the Government was shut up to borrowing on 5 per cent. ten-year bonds, because Congress has steadily refused or neglected to give authority for a short-term bond at current rates, which would be very low. And it is generally recognized that the effect of the loan will be to restore the reserve and to provide a working balance against current demands until the revenues may fairly be expected to suffice for that without drawing on the reserve. Most satisfactory of all in the general comments of the English press is the evidence of entire confidence in the credit of the United States to meet any emergency should the authority to use the credit be given.

There is only one notable exception that we have observed to the intelligence with which English writers have discussed this subject. That is afforded by The Statist—a journal of London with many good features and much ability. This paper devotes a long "leader" to "The New United States Loan." It sees in the issuance of the loan at this time evidence of some vague but serious difficulty ahead. It says:

"We are afraid that there is political trouble brewing. We do not, of course, mean that there will be anything very serious done, but that there will be such a breach between the Administration and the Legislature as will give cause for anxiety. It has often been suggested that the present majority would not be sorry to see even a crisis, as that would insure the disappearance of gold and a silver standard. The suggestion seems incredible, though it must be admitted that the majority in Congress has acted in a way that is unintelligible on any other supposition. But if the Democrats are so anxious for a silver standard, the Republicans are at least equally eager for it. It was they, it will be recollected, who passed the Sherman act, and who again and again endeavored to carry a Free Coinage bill in spite of President Harrison's veto. Does President Cleveland fear that a determined attempt is about to be made to pass a Free Coinage bill? And does he, therefore, deem it wise to collect a large amount of gold before the public grows alarmed?"

Of course, a foreign journal is not bound to be accurately informed as to the details of politics in this country, unless it founds opinions as to finance or other subjects on our political situation. In that case it is bound to understand the situation. The Statist is curiously ignorant of it, and it commits what is in reality an injustice both to this country and to those of its readers who may trust it, in drawing inferences from its insufficient knowledge. The majority in this Congress has not acted in a way to justify the theory that it wishes "the disappearance of gold and a silver standard." On the contrary, the repeal of the Sherman act by that majority was intended to prevent exactly that. And it is not true that the Republicans as a party "endeavored to carry a Free Coinage bill in spite of President Harrison's veto." The majority of Republicans in Congress voted against free coinage, and it never reached President Harrison.

The course of the Administration in the new loan is intended to remedy past evils and to provide for a temporary emergency. The condition of the currency is not securely stable, but, so far from public opinion tending toward an aggravation of the risk involved in it, the tendency is in exactly the opposite direction, and is very strong.

WHO IS PROTECTING HOWGATE?

The history of the Howgate case has been scandalous from the beginning. This scoundrel stole $370,000 of the public money. While in jail he was permitted to enjoy extraordinary privileges, and when, after remaining nominally in custody for a time, he was allowed to escape, the impression prevailed in Washington that there had been no real desire or intention to prosecute him.

The Government's failure to apprehend him deepened this impression. He was seen in this country several times during the years while he was nominally a fugitive, and reports of his movements were published. It appears that during the years immediately following his departure from Washington he made considerable investments in real estate in Nebraska, where he was reported by the press to be living.

Now that he is once more in custody, after a lapse of twelve years, it is stated that a successful prosecution of this scoundrel may be prevented by the condition of the original indictment and by the very suspicious disappearance from the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury of the fraudulent vouchers by means of which he wrongfully procured public money, and which were supposed to be held there for use at his trial whenever that should take place.

If the Government is precluded from bringing this man to justice, it should at least ascertain, if possible, who were the influential persons who assisted him years ago, protected him during his exile from Washington, and have more recently served his interests. It might discover that Howgate had silent partners.

THE BANK DEFALCATION.

There is no danger that the peculations of the bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leather Bank will have any perceptible effect on public feeling. The strength of the bank, as attested by the Clearing House committee, and the prompt resolution on the part of its stockholders to make up the loss, would prevent any such effect, even if the institution were of greater importance. But it may very properly direct the attention of bank officials to the nature of the risks incurred in this case and to devising some mode of guarding against them. It would be absurd to say that this is impossible, and it would be very imprudent for bankers to confess to any such opinion. The present instance is of small importance in itself, but if bankers were to start the notion that it is of an inevitable character, the inference as to what can or cannot be done for the safety of bank funds would be disquieting.

Unquestionably, there is a certain amount of risk that is inevitable. Business cannot be done without giving discretionary authority to higher officials, which may be abused, nor without trusting to some extent the minor employés, and that trust may be betrayed. But the problem is to reduce this risk to the lowest limit. Any system that permits an employé not in a highly important place to maintain a steady course of swindling for nine years, and to carry it on with as much method and system as a legitimate business, clearly does not make all possible reduction of risk. Probably the possibility of this particular kind of rascality may have attracted less attention because it required a conspiracy with a depositor. But that ought not to have been the case, because there have been recent instances, one in this State particularly, of a conspicuous kind, of precisely this form of peculation. That occurred about midway in the career of Seely. It does not seem to have alarmed him or to have incited the bank officials to inquiry as to their methods, and the completeness of them. We shall not undertake to point out specific precautions against this sort of danger. That is for the experts, but it is clearly a matter in which experts cannot act too promptly or too thoroughly.

CONSUMPTIVE MILCH COWS.

The election of Mr. Morton has encouraged certain persons in this State, from whose dairy herds "consumptive" cows were taken and killed about a year ago by the State Board of Health, to begin a movement for the repeal of the law under which this work was done by the board, and to display their selfishness or ignorance or disregard for the public health by characterizing as a "fad" the attempts now being made throughout the civilized world to suppress or extirpate bovine tuberculosis. The leader of this movement appears to be Mr. Frank W. Hawley, a man of wealth, who has a country place near Rochester. A considerable number of his cows were found to be "consumptive," and were killed. At about the same time a number of cows in Mr. Morton's herd at Ellerslie were found to be in the same diseased condition, and these were killed. One of our contemporaries publishes an interview in which Mr. Hawley says that "until the Legislature meets and the law [for the eradication of tuberculosis in dairy herds] is wiped out, cattle owners must suffer," and also that "one of the first bills introduced will be to repeal the tuberculosis fad, and Gov. Morton, having felt its weight so heavily himself, should not be slow about signing it." The same journal remarks that "dairy owners claim that the new administration will have some very pronounced views on the tuberculosis fad."

We cannot foresee what Mr. Hawley and other owners of diseased cows which have been killed for the protection of human beings and the live stock of the State may induce the new Legislature to do, but if the law shall be repealed the State will thereby take a backward step which it will surely retrace sooner or later. We do not believe that any one who desires to be permitted to breed the germs of "consumption" on dairy farms and to distribute them among human beings can rely upon aid and comfort from Mr. Levi P. Morton, simply because the health authorities of the State killed some of his cows that were undoubtedly "consumptives." We are convinced that if any such person expects assistance from Mr. Morton, his confidence is misplaced. The owner of Ellerslie is not a man, we are sure, who will oppose an important movement for the protection of the public health simply because the dangerously-diseased cows in his herd have been killed by State officers in obedience to law. If there be any man in the State who really thinks that Mr. Morton will assist in procuring the repeal of the tuberculosis statute because under the operation of that statute he has lost a few cows, the money value of which was trifling in comparison with his great wealth, and the milk from which was a constant source of danger to those who consumed it, whether they were members of his own or of some other family, we believe that he has grievously misjudged the gentleman who is soon to be Governor.

We have said heretofore that the course taken by the State Board was not wholly satisfactory, but the just cause of dissatisfaction was not the enforcement of the statute so far as it was enforced. It was the failure to extend the enforcement of it to the dairy herds in those places from which comes the milk supply of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn and of the other cities of the State, and the sudden discontinuance of the work for reasons that have never been set forth clearly. It is true that at the beginning the board confined its inspections to the dairy herds of a few very wealthy men. Possibly this course was taken because it was realized that such men could with the least hardship suffer the loss of such cows as the State should be required to kill, or of that part of the supposed value of such cows which the State's compensation would not make good. It may be that the board thought that when inspections of the dairy herds of comparatively poor men should be made, it could advantageously point to the fact that it had first examined the herds of the rich. What the board's reasoning was we do not know—unfortunately, the Board of Health of the State of New-York has not permitted the people to have much knowledge of its proceedings—but it will not do to say that the board ought not to have enforced the law at all, and that the "consumptive" cows which were killed should not have been disturbed. The board should have continued its work under the law, and if it had done so this State would not now be lagging behind Massachusetts and Vermont and New-Hampshire with respect to this very important sanitary undertaking.

Those owners of dairy herds who would like to go on feeding and breeding "consumptive" cows and spreading the germs of "consumption" or some other form of tuberculous disease among mankind and the cattle of the State, will discover in good time that the movement against tuberculosis is something more than what they sneeringly call a "fad." As we have said heretofore, they may be able to retard the progress of this movement in the State of New-York, but they cannot stop it. Sooner or later there surely will be in this State a thorough expert inspection of all the herds, like that which the Cattle Commission of Massachusetts began to make last week. The sooner it shall be made the better, both for consumers of milk and beef and for the owners of live stock.

THE SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT.

After delays, from one cause or another, lasting half a dozen years, the Holland submarine torpedo boat is at length to be built. The sum of $200,000 was voted by Congress last year for such a craft, and for experiments therewith, and a board of naval experts recommended Mr. Holland's design, the Chief of Ordnance also approving. Trials ordered by Secretary Herbert to test the effect upon the crew of such a boat produced by the explosion of its torpedo close by resulted favorably last Spring, as they showed that the shock would not be perilous.

The present design has the advantage of furnishing high speed for the boat when running just awash, or with only its turret out of water. This turret, being heavily armored, need not fear the attack of rapid-fire guns, while the top of the hull will also then be protected by three feet of water. When the boat dives wholly beneath the surface, which it can do quickly, the propelling power, instead of steam, becomes electricity from storage batteries.

Thus the craft is able to approach an enemy at good speed as a semi-submerged boat, and then complete its work under the water. The rapidity with which it can rise and sink will also allow it to take its bearings with only a brief interval of exposure to hostile fire, and even then with good armored protection for the pilot. How far the problem of the sub-surface torpedo boat is solved by this device remains to be seen, but the naval experts consider it well worthy of a trial.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

The recent dynastic change in Russia has turned the world's attention afresh to the ever-absorbing question of European peace. Europe is now a vast armed camp. One reason for the existence of these great armaments is the Alsace and Lorraine question. Germany has taken from France these provinces. France wants them and cannot forget the humiliation of a quarter of a century ago, which she is eager to avenge.

The real facts as to the present condition of these provinces and as to the sentiment of the French and German nations regarding them are, of course, matters of great interest. An intelligent, and to all appearance a fair-minded and impartial, witness has lately given to The Contemporary Review an account of some recent investigations of his on this subject. The writer, an Englishman, was one of the Commissioners of the War-Victim Fund in Metz during the Franco-Prussian war and has recently spent six months in travel by railway and tricycle throughout Alsace and Lorraine and in the adjoining French and German territories.

Alsace and that part of Lorraine taken by Germany form a territory somewhat larger than the State of Connecticut. In the year 870 Alsace became a part of the German Empire and retained its connection with Germany until 1681, when it became a part of France. It remained essentially German for a hundred years after 1681, and only became in feeling a part of the French nation when the French Revolution and the succeeding wars of the republic, the Consulate, and the empire had aroused the patriotic sentiment in the people. One part of Alsace, Muhlhausen, was only annexed to France in 1798, and had till then been a part of the Swiss Confederation. At the time of the annexation many families left it rather than change their nationality. But no part of Alsace is now so bitterly anti-German as Muhlhausen.

In 1872 160,000 of the inhabitants of Alsace declared their intention to remain French, and 50,000 actually emigrated to France. The French claim that it was a barbarous thing to dispose of a people without their consent, and cite the fact that France obtained the consent of Savoy and Nice by a plebiscite before the transfer of those provinces from Italy. The writer remarks that it is not now worth while to inquire whether that plebiscite was or was not a hypocritical fraud. The question of the morality of the wresting of Alsace and Lorraine from France is now a historical and academical question rather than a practical one.

The testimony of this witness is that the universal sentiment of Germany would oppose the return of the provinces to France. He has found but one man in Germany in favor of such a step. It has been proposed in France that Germany shall accept a monetary consideration in return for the provinces. But the authors of this proposition altogether miss the point of German feeling about Alsace and Lorraine. It is a matter of patriotic sentiment with the Germans. Germany regards the provinces as part and parcel of herself. She also regards them as a protection against France. France once more in possession of them would be able to attack Germany's western frontier from the vantage ground of the fortresses of Metz and Strasburg.

The writer tells a number of anecdotes which came within his personal experience that show the sentiment of the French people upon the subject. He said to a French pastor: "You will at least concede that, in the event of war, it is possible that France will not be victorious?" "No," he replied; "that I will not concede." A French General recently told an audience of young people he was addressing that "France was beaten in 1870 because of unheard-of treachery and of a combination of circumstances that could not possibly occur again." A generation has now grown up that knows nothing of the horrors of war and that listens with willing ear to such language. The writer visited Belfort, a tiny fort of Alsace which was saved to France by the almost superhuman exertions of Thiers. Belfort is now an infinitely stronger fortress than in 1870. All the mountain tops around it are converted into fortresses, and the place seems to breathe the spirit of the famous "Lion of Belfort," the colossal monument cut out of the solid rock at the foot of the castle which looks fiercely forth upon Alsace and Germany. The writer is sure that the return of the provinces, were it possible, would not satisfy the French. They would still want to get even with the authors of their great humiliation of 1871, and would be in a better position than ever to attempt this. They still think the Rhine their natural frontier, and that Belgium and part of Holland and Germany should be absorbed in order to round off France.

Upon the subject of the state of sentiment in the provinces themselves the testimony of the writer is that Alsace, although it may not have become German, has ceased to be French. The richer classes prefer to speak French, because it is considered more respectable and because the Alsacian patois is their native language, and they do not speak good German. In Lorraine, however, there is a marked increase in the amount of German spoken. In both the provinces the peasantry seem to care very little to which country they belong, knowing that they will have taxes enough to pay in either case. The milder nature of the recent rule of Germany seems to be making friends in Alsace and Lorraine for the German connection.

CONGRESS AND THE ARMY.

It was well pointed out by Gen. Miles, in his speech at the Chamber of Commerce dinner, that the strength of our army must always be what the people choose to have it. If they wish to make it numerically adequate for the tasks imposed upon it, they can do so; or, if they prefer to risk having it inadequate for emergencies, no Government pressure will be exercised upon Congress to do otherwise.

For that very reason, however, it becomes advisable that the people should consider from time to time whether they are keeping the army up to the country's requirements. This question is likely to come up at the approaching session. The present small maximum of 25,000 for the enlisted strength was fixed many years ago, when there were still millions of veteran volunteer soldiers in comparative youth, and so trained in actual warfare that at any time great numbers of them could be relied upon for instant service. Since then they have passed beyond what is commonly called the arms-bearing ages. Meanwhile, the country has grown enormously in population, and above all in the variety and magnitude of the interests it has to protect.

The changed circumstances of the country have been particularly illustrated during the present year. A wise law, enacted in 1878, forbids the employment of the army as "a posse comitatus, or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress." But last July, in a memorable crisis, examination showed that this exception applied to no fewer than sixteen sections of the Revised Statutes, among which were those relating to the Inter-State Commerce act of July 2, 1890, and the various acts making the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, and Atlantic and Pacific Railroads post and military roads. It did not take Secretary Lamont or the people long to determine, at that time, that the employment of the regulars to remove the current obstructions of the mails at Chicago and many other points was no menace to popular liberty, but a legal measure for the preservation of law and order.

Fortunately, the troops available were then quite sufficient for the purpose, because they represented a great Government at their back, and because, also, there was nothing else urgently requiring their attention. But if, concurrent with the riots, there had chanced to be such a danger as the Sioux rebellion, which had occurred not long before, or some other serious distraction of forces, the case might have been far more serious.

Again, after many years of neglect, which left the whole seacoast defenseless, a system of modern fortifications has been adopted and is now in progress. The military authorities say that the present force is wholly inadequate to furnish the artillerymen for manning the batteries thus planned, and that even the gunners required on a peace basis number far more than could now be furnished. It is well known that some large and important cities, especially on the southern seaboard, have no garrisons at all.

Coupled with these considerations comes another, namely, the defective infantry organization. The opinion of the experts seems to be very generally in favor of the three battalion formation, with four companies to a battalion, for its tactical advantages. Bills have long been pending in Congress to bring this about and also to amend the artillery organization. It would seem possible to combine these projects with some provision for an increase of the enlisted strength. The objection at this time is, of course, the need of economy in expenditures. But in one way or another an enormous sum is every year available and appropriated for the needs of the Government, and a very moderate provision for strengthening the army might apparently take its place among these needs.

It was a happy thought to improve the late opportunity for amending the Constitution of the State of New-York by making imperative on the Legislature the maintenance at all times of a force of at least 10,000 enlisted men in the National Guard. Article III. of the Military Code now prescribes that number as the minimum and 15,000 as the maximum. But this provision could by legislative action be set aside altogether, or the strength of the troops could be greatly reduced. New-York is a conservative and law-abiding State; yet, with the growing reliance upon the National Guard to enforce the laws in times of popular turmoil and riot, it is well not to subject it to the chance of being unduly weakened through an ill-advised economy or by hostile legislation. This safeguard is now accordingly furnished.

RELICS OF THE CLIFF DWELLERS

The Most Wonderful Village of These People Ever Discovered Brought to Light in Arizona.

PRESCOTT, Arizona, Nov. 25.—The most wonderful village of cliff dwellers extant has just been discovered in the Bradshaw Mountains, and an exploring party is now organizing to visit the place and thoroughly inspect it. The village is in one of the most inaccessible cañons of that remarkable range, and has never before been seen by white men. Some wonderful discoveries were made.

The cañon was stumbled on by accident by two prospectors, White and Williams, who did not attempt a thorough exploration, owing to the great size of the ancient settlement. From the description they give there is no doubt that this is the largest village of the kind ever discovered. It is situated along the high banks of Willow Cañon, and the houses are estimated to number 200. It is a difficult matter to reach the cañon even with pack animals, which accounts for its having been so long undiscovered. There are three natural terraces in the cañon wall, and the dwellings open back from them. Narrow steps in the rock, now almost worn away, seem to indicate that this was the method employed in ascent and descent.

Several of the houses were explored and large quantities of pottery and some instruments, evidently used for cultivating the soil, were found. In one house a skeleton of a man was discovered, not over 4 feet 8 inches in height. The cañon at this place is half a mile wide, and shows every evidence of having been cultivated. If this proves to be a fact on later examination, it will throw new light on these mysterious people of long ago. As far as known, no other evidence of cultivation has ever been discovered of this departed race.

HE WILL NOT SCRAMBLE FOR THE OFFICE

Majors Abandons His Contest for the Nebraska Governor's Chair.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 25.—The proceedings begun by the Republican State Central Committee, on behalf of Lieut. Gov. Majors against Judge Holcombe, Governor-elect, were dropped to-day, and there will be no contest. To-morrow was the limit of time for filing the notice, and this evening, after a conference lasting until nearly midnight, it was decided to abandon all proceedings in that direction. A letter from Mr. Majors himself was presented to the Republican managers, in which he deprecated what he terms an "unseemly scramble for an office, the right to which is in doubt." Acting on this, the committee declares the proceedings closed, and the contest a thing of the past.

Work on St. Luke's Hospital.

Patients may be received in the new St. Luke's Hospital which is being built on Morningside Heights, near the site of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, next July.

Work on the structures which will form the hospital has been vigorously advanced during the Autumn, but there has been vexatious delay in sending the marble for the exterior from Georgia. This marble was selected because of the belief that its quality is such as to withstand the rigors of a Northern Winter and of its superiority to other façade materials. The quarries are at Piedmont.

The new St. Luke's is to cover the block between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets. The roof frames of the building are being laid, and the roof, it is expected, will be completed by the end of the year.

To Give a Reception to John Burns.

Christopher Evans, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, called yesterday on the Central Labor Union and invited that body to unite with the federation in giving a reception to John Burns, the English labor leader, on his arrival here. He asked that a committee be sent to a conference to be held in Clarendon Hall to-morrow evening to make arrangements.

Mr. Burns, it was said, would address a mass meeting at Cooper Institute. Then he would go to Denver to attend the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Cousins Who Met by Chance.

From The Philadelphia Call.

"Talking about the general unsociability of people in large cities," said a man the other day, "I will tell a story that I think is without a parallel. I have a friend living in Baltimore who roomed for five years in the same house with another young man before he learned his name. In a conversation which sprang up between them shortly after their first meeting, my friend discovered their names were both the same, and upon further investigation he found they were cousins."

MANY MEN OF MANY MINDS

GREAT EXHIBITION OF HOBBY-HORSE RIDING AT ST. LOUIS.

The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress Likely to be a Decidedly Heterogeneous Affair.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 25.—Every train from the West last night and to-day brought in delegates to the trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, which will meet here to-morrow in Exposition Music Hall.

Among the gentlemen already here the demands for reforms and improvements are as varied and wide apart as the sections they represent. D. Lubin, who represents the California State Grange, is convinced that at present prices farming cannot be carried on profitably, and will ask for Government bounty on exports. Mr. Lubin attaches to machinery, or rather to the spread of its use abroad, the low prices of agriculture ruling to-day.

B. Fiske of Colorado is an ultra-radical on irrigation. He wishes the Government to appropriate funds sufficient for the boring through of the Rock Mountains. This, if accomplished, he says, would flood the desert with the fructifying waters of unknown rivers, and would thus provide homes for countless millions. "Irrigation" will be the special order for to-morrow.

Advocates of Government aid and control of the Nicaragua Canal will be led by Prof. Courtney De Kalb of the University of Missouri and Capt. W. L. Merry of San Francisco.

"Silver Remonetization" will be discussed Tuesday. Opinion among the delegates is almost wholly in its favor. Such bimetallists as ex-Gov. Prince of New-Mexico, Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado, and ex-Gov. George T. Anthony of Kansas will champion the white metal. It is proposed to set apart a portion of each session for free-lance discussion of any subject that the delegates may select.

It is expected that Thursday, both day and evening, will be devoted to entertainment by the citizens of St. Louis, and that the business session will be resumed on Friday morning, and final adjournment be made Friday evening.

The free-silver conference, which will include delegates from the South as well as the West, will meet Tuesday. A number of the conference members also bear credentials to the congress, and it is thought that the deliberations of the conference will wield a deciding influence on the action of the congress concerning silver.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Jean Victor Duruy.

Jean Victor Duruy, the Academician and historian, died in Paris yesterday, aged eighty-three.

Prof. Duruy came of a family of designers employed by the Gobelins, and was at first chosen for a like career. He began his classical studies in 1823 at the College Rollin, then called College Sainte-Barbe; was admitted to the Normal School in 1830; was professor of the class in history at the College of Rheims in 1833, and in the same year took a similar position in the College of Henry IV., in Paris, afterward the College Napoleon.

In 1853 he took the degree of Docteur des Lettres. Afterward he became Inspector of the Academy of Paris, Master of the Conferences at the Normal School, Professor of History at the Polytechnic School, and, by decree of June 23, 1863, was appointed Minister of Public Instruction. He resigned the last-named office in 1869, and was appointed a Senator. He was the author of a number of works on ancient, mediaeval and modern history. He was, in succession, member, officer, commander and grand officer of the Legion of Honor and member of the Institute, and had received decorations from Greece, Italy, Portugal and Turkey.

As Academician he succeeded Vitet for inscriptions et belles-lettres in 1875, and Naudet for moral and political sciences in 1879. These elections were as a free member. He was, in 1884, elected in place of Mignet, the historian.

The many works of M. Duruy are as well known abroad as in France. They dealt mainly with history and geography, and chief of them were "Geographie Politique de la République Romaine et de l'Empire," 1858; "Géographie Historique du Moyen Age," 1839; "Histoire de France," 1852; "Histoire de la Grèce Ancienne," 1862; "Histoire des Grecs," 1887, which in 1889 won the author the Jean Reynaud prize of 10,000f., and "L'Histoire Universelle," published by Hachette.

The Rev. Dr. O. A. Kinsolving.

The Rev. Dr. O. A. Kinsolving, father of Bishop Kinsolving of Texas and of the Rev. Arthur B. Kinsolving, rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, died suddenly at Houston, Va., Saturday evening.

He was born in Albemarle County, Va., in 1823; was graduated from Kenyon College, Ohio, with class honors in 1842; from the Alexandria Seminary in 1845, and spent his ministry in Virginia, of which diocese he was one of the most gifted clergymen.

Besides the children already mentioned, he leaves a wife and three sons—the Rev. Lucien Lee, a missionary to Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; Charles J. of Maryland, and W. L. Kinsolving of Virginia.

Etta Van Velsor Steers.

Etta Van Velsor Steers, who was twenty-six years old, died Thursday at 10 East Thirty-eighth Street, the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Steers. She was an only daughter, and was highly gifted. Her death was due to rheumatic fever and heart failure, the result of a cold caught on a yachting excursion two months ago.

The funeral will be at Trinity Chapel to-day, and the pall bearers selected are Harry McVickar, Lawrence Reamer, William Cheseborough, and Robert Center.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—James A. Porte, a Greenpoint builder, died suddenly, of heart disease, in his office, at Norman Avenue and Russell Street, Brooklyn, Saturday afternoon. He was born in Camden, N. J., sixty-nine years ago, and moved to Brooklyn thirty years ago. His wife died three years ago. He leaves six children, three sons and three daughters. One of his sons is Prof. Frank Porte, a violinist in the Philharmonic Society. Mr. Porte lived with his son, William H. Porte, who was also his partner, at 709 Leonard Street.

—Walter N. De Grauw, Jr., of the cordage firm of De Grauw, Aymar & Co., died Saturday at 55 East Sixty-sixth Street. He was fifty-four years old, and was a graduate of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He left a wife and three children. Mr. De Grauw was a Director of the Union Ferry Company and a member of the New-York, Union League, Vaudeville, and Atlantic Yacht Clubs, and a Director of the American Museum of Natural History.

—Col. T. A. Dyer, one of the most prominent capitalists and business men of Delaware County, Penn., died in Chester yesterday, aged fifty-six years. He formerly conducted a private banking house, subsequently organized the Chester National Bank, and was instrumental in creating the several trolley railroad lines of the county that centre in Chester, consolidated as the Chester Traction Company.

—Sophie Mitchell, who was the sister of the actress Maggie Mitchell and widow of Alfred Mitchell, died Saturday at the Berkshire apartment house, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. Of her three surviving sons, Charles, Joseph, and Julian, the last is stage manager of Hoyt's Theatre. Mrs. Mitchell was sixty-eight years old.

—The Rev. Alfred Lind, a Moravian missionary from Jamaica, died in Bethlehem, Penn., yesterday afternoon, aged seventy-six years. He was one of the oldest Moravian missionaries, having spent forty years in the West Indies. He had been in Bethlehem only a few months, in the hope of recuperating his health.

—Samuel Robbins, ninety-two years old, one of the wealthiest residents of Amityville, L. I., died there yesterday of old age. He was the second oldest inhabitant of the town. He leaves two sons, who are well-known boat builders. His property is valued at $75,000.

—Willard Parker of the packing firm of Parker, Webb & Co. of Detroit died yesterday at Richmond, Mich., aged seventy-six years. He was a pioneer in the packing-house business in Detroit, having organized the Willard Parker Packing Company forty years ago.

Thrown from a Carriage and Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 25.—Mrs. William H. Phelps, wife of the general solicitor of the Missouri Pacific Railway, was killed this afternoon by being thrown from a surrey.

CAPTURE OF PORT ARTHUR

Description of the Assaults Sent by Marshal Oyama.

THE JAPANESE NAVY TOOK NO PART

Chinese War Ships Captured and Transferred to Admiral Ito—The Loss on Each Side Unknown.

TOKIO, Nov. 25.—Marshal Oyama sent this report from Port Arthur under the date of Nov. 22:

"On Nov. 21 the Japanese Army attacked the forts near Port Arthur. The right division stormed and captured the fort to the westward of the artillery parade ground at 8:30 o'clock in the morning. It then advanced in the direction of Port Arthur and stormed and captured Fort Kohinson.

"The left division stormed and captured the fort southeast of Hachiviso. On the 22d the two divisions took all the other forts. The enemy fought bravely throughout the attacks. The number of Japanese killed and wounded exceeds 200. The killed, wounded, and prisoners of the enemy cannot now be estimated. A great quantity of ammunition and other materials and many cannon were taken. The enemy numbered more than 20,000."

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Port Arthur correspondent of the Central News sends this dispatch:

"Marshal Oyama had approached Port Arthur steadily for two weeks, with his army in two divisions. Progress was slow and difficult, as the roads, where there were any, were poor, and the artillery could be brought forward only after the pioneers had prepared the way. The villages were almost empty of supplies. Many of them had been plundered bare by the Chinese.".

"Skirmishing began on Nov. 17. Every fort had heavy artillery, which was used with effect. The large Krupp guns at Kohinsan apparently were served by skilled artillerymen, and were especially destructive. On the evening of the 21st inst. the Chinese still held eight of nine redoubts on the coast and had twenty guns in working order. The Japanese bivouacked on the hills. Early in the morning of the 22d, they began storming the redoubts. They captured Fort Laomu after a sharp, short fight. The other positions were captured in quick succession without heavy loss to the Japanese. Eighty guns and an enormous quantity of rice were taken. It was wholly a land fight. The course of events was signaled to the Japanese fleet off the coast."

From Tokio, the Central News hears that Admiral Ito sent this report yesterday:

"Port Arthur was taken on the 22d by the army alone. The united squadrons merely attracted the attention of the enemy's seaward batteries. Since yesterday, I have been removing the torpedoes from the mouth of the port, dockyard, and arsenal. The ships in the port are handed over to the Naval Department. The dockyard and arsenal are in perfect working order."

The Tokio correspondent remarks that Admiral Ito neglected to specify more closely the ships captured, and he denies the report that there was a naval battle. It is believed, he says, that the ships in question are Chinese war ships, which took refuge at Port Arthur after the battle at the mouth of the Yalu, and, although fully repaired, did not venture out again. Unofficial news is to the effect that Admiral Ito did not take part in the attack because the entrance to the port was studded with torpedoes, and all the usual landmarks for the guidance of pilots had been removed.

A dispatch boat has left Ping-Yang Inlet for Port Arthur to convey the Mikado's congratulations to Marshal Oyama.

The Che-Foo correspondent of the Times telegraphs under to-day's date that Port Arthur is still burning. Twelve Japanese vessels have been seen there, and the cruisers are still near the peninsula. The Chinese fleet is at Wei-Hai-Wei.

From Shanghai the Times hears: "New-Chwang reports say that General Sung's army is divided. One part holds Mothien-Ling firmly, constantly repulsing the Japanese. The other part, under Gen. Sung, is marching rapidly toward Port Arthur to attack the Japanese. A portion of the first Japanese army will attack Mothien-Ling and the remainder will follow Gen Sung."

The Times's correspondent in Hiroshima says:

"During the attacks on Port Arthur, the Japanese fleet assisted the land troops. The Tonghaks have revolted again in Southern Corea, and Japanese and Corean troops are busy suppressing the disturbances."

A dispatch from Paris says that the Chinese officials are telegraphing everywhere that the story of Port Arthur's downfall is a wicked invention, and that 30,000 brave Chinese soldiers still defend that stronghold.

The Daily News will say to-morrow: "To further prolong the struggle would be an offense against humanity. We hope that Japan will hear favorably her abject enemy's overtures."

The Standard will say: "Probably Wei-Hai-Wei and New-Chwang will be captured in a few days. Japan ought now to accept Mr. Detring's offer of peace. China will waive all right to Corea and pay £25,000,000 if Japan insists on such a sum, although China could not raise it without being crippled for half a century. The countries who hitherto have stood aside must decide soon whether they will allow Japan to crush China utterly, not only politically, but also commercially. The Anglo-Russian entente can be directed to urging Japan to be temperate in the use of her victory."

ROAD TO PEKIN OPEN TO JAPAN

Unless Terms Are Made She Will Doubtless Take the Chinese Capital.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—It is the opinion of military men of experience that the Chinese have made their stand at Port Arthur. The dispatch received to-day from Admiral Carpenter, commanding our Asiatic squadron, indicates a hopeless condition of panic on the part of the Chinese, and that if the Japanese push on they will meet with no greater obstacles to the taking of Pekin than they encountered in securing Port Arthur.

The dispatch from Admiral Carpenter came from Chiffo and was detained in China, reaching here with the explanation that it was without date, so that it may have been forwarded on the day after the capture. It read:

"The Japanese Army engaged on Nov. 21 was about 15,000, the Chinese army 13,000. The Japanese lost about 200 killed and wounded. Two thousand Chinese lives were lost. The Chinese army escaped. Nothing is destroyed. The Japanese fleet took no part in the engagement."

The hopelessness of inducing the Chinese to stand and defend a position is considered as plainly indicated by this news. The works at Port Arthur were largely permanent, of great strength, and easily defensible by a well-disciplined force against many times the number of assailants mentioned. Col. Hanniken, the German officer who commanded the place, is supposed to have strengthened the defenses on the land side, as they had been constructed chiefly with reference to sea attack. Col. Hanniken is an engineer officer, and, with good soldiers to support him, it is believed that he could have held Port Arthur against all comers.

Veteran soldiers say that the excessive losses of the Chinese, as compared with those of the Japanese, show that the defense was feeble, and the retreat a sudden flight after a short opposition. The number of casualties is so small that in our war of the rebellion it would have been accounted nothing more than a skirmish.

Letters from China give the impression that the people are scarcely aware that a war is in progress. The mass of Chinese may not learn of the loss of Port Arthur, but wherever the retreating army goes the story will travel, and with it will go the feeling of panic and fear of the Japanese that was felt by Hanniken's force. Everybody of troops with which the retreating forces came in contact will be prepared to imitate their example. It will not make any difference how many men the Chinese may muster, if the mass is made up of cowards. The more cowards there are the worse will be the panic.

Comment has been heard here to-day upon the assurance uttered in an interview with the Japanese Minister, that Japan is not engaged in a war for acquisition. Some of the warmest friends of Japan have hoped for some assurance of this kind, believing that it would strengthen the position of Japan in this and other countries. There is reason to believe, also, that Japan will not prolong the war unnecessarily beyond the intimation of China that she is prepared to make terms with Japan. Hesitation would tempt nations that are impatient to see the war closed for commercial reasons to intervene, and thus deprive Japan of some of the prestige she had gained by conquering the greatest Asiatic power.

Just now, with China invaded by a Japanese Army that overcomes all resistance, and with the Chinese capital menaced, Japan has well-nigh accomplished all that need be to establish her reputation for supremacy in arms. The nation cannot afford to continue the war beyond the moment that China is prepared to agree to the independence of Corea, and the payment of an indemnity and it is believed that the Japanese Government will be satisfied with such a result.

It is believed that Mr. Dieterich, the chief of the Chinese Customs Service, who started for Tokio some days ago to arrange the preliminaries of peace between China and Japan, reached Hiroshima to-day. It is calculated that he left Tien-Tsin on Tuesday last, and that not more than five days would be consumed in reaching the Japanese imperial headquarters. It is strongly suspected that Mr. Dieterich, in this mission, is really representing the Chinese Viceroy Li Hung Chang, rather than the Chinese Government itself.

It is thought not unlikely that Li Hung Chang, smarting under the displeasure expressed by the reigning authorities in depriving him of his decorations, has taken it upon himself to send the chief of the Customs Service to Japan, hoping that his negotiations may be more successful than those which the Government may conduct in another way. If, as is believed, Mr. Dieterich is to-day in Hiroshima, it is reasonable to believe that whatever proposition he is delegated to submit to the Japanese Government will be made to-morrow or on Tuesday at the latest.

The Japanese Government, it is still said, is not disposed to act arbitrarily toward China. It has always insisted that it would agree to terms of peace which provided for the independence of Corea and a suitable war indemnity.

While it is now improbable that the Chinese representative, Mr. Dieterich, may make his headquarters at the American Legation at Tokio, the services of the American Minister, Mr. Dunn, will not be needed to put him in communication with the officials of the Japanese Foreign Office. With the Japanese Secretary, Mr. Ito, Mr. Dieterich is well acquainted, and no delay in his negotiations will result from the necessity of being properly introduced.

Notwithstanding all that has been printed on the subject, considerable misapprehension still exists regarding the attitude of this country in proffering its good offices to bring about a settlement of peace between China and Japan. This Government did not rush heedlessly into the matter, and its offer was only made after repeated interviews between Mr. Gresham and the Japanese Minister, Mr. Kurino. After a full discussion of the subject, Secretary Gresham, on the 6th inst., sent a dispatch to Minister Dunn, in which he instructed him to ascertain whether, if the proper occasion should arise, it would be agreeable to Japan that the United States should tender its good offices for a settlement of the differences between the two countries.

Mr. Dunn was also especially directed to say that the United States had no ulterior motive in this inquiry, and no desire except to bring about an honorable adjustment of the war, being actuated by sentiments only of sincere friendship for both parties.

The reply of the Japanese Government seems to have been variously interpreted, but, read with a proper understanding of the spirit in which it was written, and with a correct knowledge of its phraseology, no deduction can be drawn from it which would in the slightest degree indicate that this Government had been "snubbed." On the contrary, Japan's reply was not only couched in proper diplomatic terms, but expressed the hearty appreciation with which Secretary Gresham's tender had been received. The reply was written out in the form of a memorandum, and it was handed to Minister Dunn for transmission to Washington. In this memorandum the Japanese Government expressed satisfaction at the intimation of this Government that it would tender its friendly offices, but it stated that the success of the Japanese thus far enforced the conclusion that any offer for a settlement must come from China; that Japan had no intention of pressing her victories to an unjust or harsh extreme, but that it was thought China should make direct advances, and that Japan would be gratified to receive these advances through the American representative at Pekin or Tokio.

That the Japanese Government purposes pushing its past and present advantages with a view to the capture of Pekin is a fact that is not doubted here. The capture of Port Arthur several days ago, which was officially confirmed at the Japanese Legation to-day through a telegram from the Chief Secretary at Naval Headquarters to Lieut. Myaoka, the naval attaché here, makes easy the progress of the Japanese troops to the Chinese capital. Competent military authorities who are thoroughly familiar with the physical conditions of China say that a Japanese army could march from the east coast of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li to Pekin in ten days. It is believed that the third army under Marshal Oyama, which is vaguely referred to in the recent dispatches from the East, is not, in fact, a third army, but simply a division of the troops which have captured Port Arthur. These, it is said, will be pushed across the gulf, and, when suitably reinforced, hurried on to Pekin.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S CHALLENGE

Herbert Gardner on the Canadian Cattle Restrictions.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Herbert Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, has sent Sir John Long, M. P., a letter concerning Sir Charles Tupper's address to the Forfar and Fife deputation of farmers.

Sir Charles said Canada had challenged the Board of Agriculture to select the ablest veterinary experts and detectives and investigate the condition of all cattle in the Dominion. Canada had offered to pay the cost of the inquiry, he said, if the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia should be established. Sir Charles taunted the board with declining this challenge. Mr. Gardner maintains in his letter that experts proved the existence of the disease among cattle aboard the steamship Mongolian from Toronto last Summer. He adds:

"The matter rests mainly with Canada. She ought to arrange efficiently for giving notice of the lung disease, and systematic records should be kept. I hope this will speedily take place, and that the prospect of removing the restrictions may be increased."

THE PORTE'S COOL ASSURANCE.

It Announces Officially that Everything Is Quiet in Sassoun.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople says:

"It is announced officially that the Turkish subjects in Sassoun are attending to their business, and peaceable travelers are not disturbed. This announcement is made baldly, despite the fact that the foreign embassies know the contrary to be true.

"The Mufti of Mooah has been decorated, although he is one of the officials implicated in the recent excesses. The Armenians are anxious to know whether the powers will make united representations."

A TAX RIOT IN ALATRI.

Italian Peasants Imprison the Police and Are Dispersed by Troops.

ROME, Nov. 25.—Some six hundred peasants and their wives, with flags and clubs, attacked the Town Hall in Alatri, near Ferentino, yesterday, shouting that they would pay no more taxes.

The police, to frighten them, fired in the air. The officers were beaten and stoned by the mob and were driven into the hall, where they remained inactive while the peasants threw stones through the windows. Eventually troops dispersed the mob.

THE NEW CZAR'S COMING WEDDING

He Will Signalize It by Many Acts of Clemency Toward His Subjects.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25.—On his wedding day the Czar will issue manifestoes remitting arrears of taxes and some sentences, and recording other acts of clemency. When he received the Ministers yesterday he welcomed M. de Giers of the Foreign Office with special cordiality, saying that he hoped that they would work together for a long time.

The streets in the long route of the wedding procession will be lined with troops in full dress, sailors, and pages.

SICILY SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKES

Five Villages Destroyed and Their Inhabitants Camped in the Fields.

PALERMO, Nov. 25.—Severe earthquakes shook large districts of Sicily to-day.

The small villages of Sciatri, Sampieri, Milea, Acquacalida, and San Roberto were destroyed. The homeless inhabitants have camped in the fields.

GERMAN WAYSIDE INN TRAGEDY

Murder and Robbery Supposed to Have Preceded a Fire.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—A wayside inn near Bergedorf was destroyed by fire last night. Three bodies were burned.

As one had been beheaded, murder and robbery are supposed to have preceded the fire.

Father Rossignoli's Escape.

CAIRO, Nov. 25.—Father Rossignoli, who was captured by the Mahdists in 1883, and until recently was held prisoner by them in Omdurman, arrived here to-day. He repeated the story of his escape with an Arab, after he had been allowed to go to Khartoum for his health. He wandered along the riverside by night, he says, and hid in the hills by day. He was employed as waiter in a café during the last years of his residence in Omdurman.

Socialist Deputy Ferri Exiled.

ROME, Nov. 25.—The Socialist Deputy Ferri has been exiled from Mantua for seventy-five days for belonging to a revolutionary society. Several other Deputies will probably be prosecuted.

In Memory of the Executed Fenians.

DUBLIN, Nov. 25.—Large parades, in honor of the executed Fenians, were held in Cork and Limerick to-day. The Mayor of Limerick presided over a memorial meeting of 6,000 persons.

Australian Premiers to Confer.

SYDNEY, Nov. 25.—The Australian Premiers will meet in Hobart on Nov. 29 to discuss imperial federation and intercolonial free trade.

EVEN THE SIDE DOORS CLOSED

A DAY OF EXCISE REVOLUTION IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

When Twelve Arrests Had Been Made the Dealers Saw the Administration Meant Business.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Nov. 25.—For the first time in many years this city to-day enjoyed a Sunday that was anywhere near to being dry.

For time out of mind, the Long Island City saloon keeper's only apparent knowledge of the recurrence of Sunday has been an increased business. The front door has been wide open and the traffic in liquor uninterrupted.

Mayor Horatio S. Sanford issued orders to the Police Department Friday to close every saloon to-day, and to keep them closed all day, and on every Sunday hereafter. The police notified the liquor dealers of the order, and warned them that disobedience would result in arrest and prosecution.

The saloon men at first looked upon the order as a joke. Some of them had never heard of Sunday closing. At midnight, however, the police promptly closed every saloon, and again warned the dealers that any attempt at reopening before 5 o'clock to-morrow morning would result in their arrest. At daybreak, however, a great many places were open, and the police made good their word by making arrests.

After a half dozen proprietors and bartenders had been taken to the station houses the news of the arrests spread quickly, and late in the afternoon it was impossible to get in most of the saloons, and in none at all unless the prospective customer was well known to the sentry at the side door. The saloon keepers claim that the closing order was issued out of spite against them by the Mayor and administration because of the charges made that the liquor dealers had not supported the administration candidates in the recent election. The liquor men say they supported the Jeffersonian candidates, and claims that now the members of the city administration are trying to curry favor with the church and temperance people as a matter of political expediency.

Mayor Sanford, however, disclaims any motive in the movement, other than a desire to enforce the law, which has too long been lightly regarded. He states that no political significance can be attached to the order, and, further, that it will be rigidly enforced hereafter.

It was stated by a prominent politician to-night that a number of liquor dealers and disgruntled Jeffersonian Democrats held a secret meeting this evening and organized an anti-Jeffersonian party, which will devote its energies to antagonizing the present administration.

As a whole, the residents of this city approve of the Sunday closing order. They have not desired to have the saloons open on Sunday, as claimed by the saloon keepers. The great demand for open saloons on Sunday has come from New-York visitors, who, finding some difficulty in getting drink at home, have been liberal and constant patrons of Long Island City saloons, making their Sunday trade the most profitable of any day in the week.

The members of the Liquor Dealers' Association say they have plenty of money in the treasury, and will spend it liberally in the defense of the men arrested to-day.

Twelve arrests were made. The prisoners were Helen Tarkewski, 101 Academy Street; Ernest Kuhn, 28 Elm Avenue; John Keller, 54 Jamaica Avenue; William Herzog, 519 Broadway; Charles Schane, Steinway and Jackson Avenues; William Goldthrop, Hopkins Avenue; Anton Dulisky, 215 William Street; Morris Beck, 91 Borden Avenue; Herman Puckhauer, 9 Vernon Avenue; Fred Bronek, 168 Skillman Avenue, and Frank Olivero, 121 Ridge Street. They were all released on bail.

SAYS PRIESTS HURT HIM

Mingey Tells the Archbishop They Cost Him Votes.

HE WRITES AND GETS NO ANSWER

The Complaint of the Defeated State Democracy Candidate — The Rev. A. E. Kittredge on the Ducey Affair.

When the priests of the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in West Fifty-fourth Street, preached sermons on the Sunday before election advising the voters in the congregation to vote for the protection of their religion against all candidates but those on the Democratic ticket, they started a great deal of discussion in the Eighteenth Assembly District, in which the church is situated.

Lawrence P. Mingey, the defeated candidate of the State Democracy for Assembly in that district, and his friends claim that by these means he lost fully 1,000 votes, which were thus diverted to the Tammany Hall candidate. Up to the Saturday before election day, say Mr. Mingey and his friends, they had made a strong, and, as they believed, a successful canvass. But George W. Plunkitt, they say, had made up his mind that the Tammany candidate for the Assembly in the Eighteenth District must be elected at all hazards, and when he heard of Mingey's strong canvass he went to the priests of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and led them to believe that Mingey's success would seriously injure the Roman Catholic Church. That same evening, it was rumored in the rooms of the Lafayaeete Club, the headquarters of the State Democracy of the Eighteenth Assembly District, at Eighth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, that the Tammanyites had a surprise in store for Mingey and would spring it at the proper time. The Lafayette Club people could not guess what the surprise was to be.

The rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus is the Rev. Father Joseph Mooney, Vicar General, and his assistants are the Rev. Fathers Roche, Wallace, Ryan, and Sommers. The Rev. Father Mooney did not preach the following Sunday, but his assistants delivered sermons, and at every mass that morning the worshippers were asked to vote the straight Democratic ticket, which was the Tammany ticket. They were told that the American Protective Association was the enemy of their Church, and that a vote for any candidate running on the Republican ticket would be a vote against their own religion.

This church has a very large membership, and it is said that as many as 4,000 voters belong to it. Although many of them refused to accede to the requests of the priests, say Mingey and his friends, fully 1,000 of them, who would otherwise have voted for Mingey, allowed themselves to be sufficiently influenced to vote for his Tammany opponent.

So Mr. Mingey and his friends decided that after the excitement over the election should subside they would call the attention of Archbishop Corrigan to the matter. Mr. Mingey sent the following letter to the Archbishop Nov. 22:

To the Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, Archbishop of New-York:

Your Grace already has had brought to your attention certain occurrences in the Church of the Sacred Heart in this city on Nov. 4 inst., the Sunday preceding election day.

In your letter to The Baltimore Herald, under date of Nov. 21, you most earnestly deny that such occurrences had taken place by virtue of any authority conferred by you and disclaimed any affiliation with the Tammany Hall organization, for the benefit of which the occurrence which was the subject of your letter had been planned and executed.

The effect of the incident in question, among other things, was to work an injury to my political prospects, but this result is insignificant in comparison with its effect upon the good name and reputation in our city of that ancient and holy Church whereof you are the metropolitan diocese, the honored head, and whereof I am but a humble communicant.

As a member of that Church affected by these occurrences, responsibility for which you have disclaimed, I bey to lay before you this communication to the end that you may determine whether a breach of the rules and discipline of the Church has not been committed and what, if any, measures of correction should be taken.

Information reached me on the night of Nov. 3 that the leader of the Tammany Hall organization in the Eighteenth Assembly District had announced that on the following day, by means of the Church, he would destroy my chances for election to the State Assembly, for which I was in that district a candidate.

At the conclusion of the first mass the celebrant addressed the congregation to the effect that the exigencies of the political situation required of him an unprecedented action—that the American Protective Association was an organization hostile to the Church and to all Catholics, and that all Catholics should work for its defeat, and that to that end they were exhorted, and, so far as he might do so, commanded the voters in the congregation to vote against any candidate running on a ticket with a Republican and to vote for the straight Democratic ticket without making any exception.

At each of the six following masses the celebrant thereof addressed his congregation in substantially the same terms, and at the close of the services the Tammany leader whose threat had been communicated to me the night before publicly boasted of its accomplishment.

Your Grace exhibited a prompt resentment at the charge of your affiliation with the Tammany Hall organization. You indignantly repudiated such a scandalous imputation upon the honor of the Church. Surely the same righteous indignation will be stirred at the established fact that one of the churches in your diocese and under your control has prostituted its holy services in assistance to that organization from the touch of which you gather your robes lest their purity be sullied.

Under the law and discipline of the Church yours is the responsibility for the direction of the churches in this diocese and their priests; but with that responsibility goes the power of correction.

To doubt your Grace's purpose of administering such a correction as will be appropriate to the offense would be to doubt your desire to avoid even an appearance of confirmation by your silence of the acts of your subordinates, which have already been made the subject of so much unfavorable and injurious comment. Very respectfully and truly yours,

LAWRENCE P. MINGEY.

New-York, Nov. 22, 1894.

Mr. Mingey was not at home yesterday afternoon and evening, and his sister said no answer from the Archbishop had yet been received. At the house of the Archbishop it was said that he was out of the city temporarily, and his secretary could not be found. At the Lafayette Club the members who came in had not heard of any answer having yet been received to Mr. Mingey's letter.

At the rectory of the Parish of the Sacred Heart, no one of the priests said that there was no intention there to get into any controversy with Mr. Mingey, or to say anything about his letter to the Archbishop.

CRITICISES THE ARCHBISHOP.

His Letter to Father Ducey Unworthy of Him, Says the Rev. Dr. Kittredge.

The letter of Archbishop Corrigan to the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey was referred to very forcibly yesterday morning by the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. Dr. Kittredge, in opening his sermon, said he wished to preface it with a few remarks on a matter of considerable importance, which had occurred within a few days, and then continued:

"This past week we have heard from the highest official of the Roman Catholic Church in this city on the reform movement, over whose victory we, with good men and women all over the world, have rejoiced and praised God.

"I am sure, my friends, that I echo your thoughts when I say that this letter has been a great disappointment and is unworthy of the high religious source from which it came. Instead of words of sympathy in the work of reform, instead of thankfulness that corruption and iniquity had been overthrown, this letter seeks by base insinuation to cast reproach upon the investigating committee of the Senate, and threatens with ecclesiastical punishment, should he attend these meetings, the one priest in our city who has stood manfully for years for honesty and purity in our City Government.

"If this dignitary represents, in this letter, the sentiment of the better element in the Roman Catholic Church, then you and I might earnestly indorse any movement to keep such citizens from holding office. But I do not believe that the majority of the members of that Church are in sympathy with lawlessness and crime, and we have our evidence of this fact in the last election, when Catholics joined with Protestants to overthrow the terrible evils in our midst."

Dr. Kittredge said afterward that he felt called upon to make this statement as a matter of justice to the one who is now threatened with ecclesiastical discipline. "It was a most outrageous letter," he said, "and will undoubtedly be the means of strengthening the American Protective Association, a society with which I have no sympathy, and have so told my congregation more than once."

When asked what he thought Father Ducey would do, Dr. Kittredge said: "Yield, I think. I am afraid he will have to yield. There does not seem to be anything else for him to do, unless he withdraws from the church."

No Answer to Father Ducey.

The Rev. Thomas J. Ducey was asked yesterday whether there was anything further in the matter of his correspondence with Archbishop Corrigan, who had requested him not to attend any more of the sessions of the Lexow committee.

"No," replied Father Ducey, "there is nothing further yet. Everything is in statu quo."

"Will you attend any of the sessions of the Lexow committee?" asked the reporter.

To this Father Ducey replied that the next session was still far off, and there was plenty of time to consider the matter.

MONEY OFFERED TO MR. WELLMAN

FRIENDS OF CRIMINALS WANTED TO BUY INFORMATION.

Some Interesting Election Fraud Cases Which the Committee of Seventy Wishes to Prosecute at Once.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Wellman scoffs at the idea that he is to be made District Attorney to succeed Col. John R. Fellows. He says that he has no ambitions in that direction and would not accept the place.

Mr. Wellman, in an interview on the subject of his resignation as Assistant District Attorney, said that while he held that position money had been offered him to reveal information as to cases which he had in hand.

"I have been offered money on two occasions," he said. "It was offered indirectly through friends of the accused in two cases. That is, parties called upon me and represented that it would be worth $5,000 to me to reveal the names and addresses of certain witnesses. The intention, of course, was to get the witnesses out of town.

"In another case a man came to my home and offered $10,000 if something could be done to help a certain Police Captain out of his scrape. These offers were all made by third persons."

Mr. Wellman said these third persons were strangers to him, and he did not now know their names.

On such occasions as Col. Fellows has discussed the action taken by the five men from Good Government Club D, he has spoken of them as if he did not regard them in a very serious light. He declared from the outset that eight days, which the Governor's notice allowed him in which to show cause, was ample, and that he would not require all of that time. The men from the Good Government Club have, on the other hand, hinted that such charges as they had made were only the beginning of trouble for the District Attorney, and R. W. G. Welling said two days ago: "When once the case has been opened up it will grow like a snowball."

It may be this confidence on the part of the complainants, coupled with an air of mystery, that has led to the belief by many that within a month Col. Fellows will be out of office, and thus provide the vacancy, which the gossips filled in advance by the appointment, in their minds, of Mr. Wellman.

Whatever may be the outcome of the trial or hearing which Col. Fellows will have before the Governor, the Committee of Seventy is chafing under the delay in the prosecution of certain alleged election frauds. They have been keeping such evidence as they have very closely guarded.

There are stories, however, which, if they can be substantiated, will show that there were some men operating this year who will rob the liveliest repeater that Gravesend ever sent to Sing Sing of his laurels.

A story has been brought to some of the Seventy of one man who registered twenty-six times in the limited territory embraced in two Assembly districts.

There have been reports from the Congressional district which includes Staten Island, which, it is expected, will yield a choice assortment of violators of the election laws.

The Committee of Seventy is anxious to start the investigations into these alleged frauds at once.

GOV. PENNOYER'S ONLY SON DEAD

A Bright Young Student of Williams the Victim of Peritonitis.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 25.—Horace Nathaniel Pennoyer, aged nineteen years, the only son of Gov. Pennoyer of Portland, Oregon, died here at 2 P. M. yesterday of typhoid fever. He was a member of the freshman class at Williams College and had been sick about two weeks.

He caught cold at the Williams-Cornell football game at Albany, Nov. 10, and was taken to the college infirmary. He was convalescing until Saturday morning, when acute peritonitis set in. A telegram was sent to his parents early in the week, and his mother had got as far as Chicago when news of her son's death reached her. She will wait there for the body.

Young Pennoyer fitted for college at Lawrenceville, N. J., and was a classmate of Lewis Perry, the youngest son of Prof. A. P. Perry of Williams College. He passed the examinations for the Sheffield Scientific School, but decided to enter Williams. He was an exceptionally bright student, very popular with his classmates, and a member of the Alpha Delta Pi Fraternity. At a recent class election he was chosen Vice President of the class of '98. He was an earnest Christian and deeply interested in religious work.

This evening funeral services were held in the college chapel. The Rev. Mr. Sedgwick conducted the Episcopal ceremony, and President Carter made an address, referring to the ability and high character of the deceased. The following members of his fraternity were the pall bearers: A. B. Rudd, '95; H. D. Riley, '95; H. S. Patterson, '96; C. D. Blake, '97; W. C. Bradley, '98; Lewis Perry, '98. There were floral tributes from his class, the Faculty, and his fraternity. This evening the freshman class escorted the body to the station, where it was placed on the express train for the West. A member of his fraternity will accompany it to Chicago.

OPERATION OF THE IMMIGRANT LAWS

The Annual Report of Superintendent Herman Stump.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—An exhaustive review of the operation of the immigrant laws is presented in the annual report of Herman Stump, United States Superintendent of Immigration, just made public. It shows that in the fiscal year 1894 288,020 immigrants arrived in this country, of whom 285,631 were landed and 2,389 were debarred from landing because they were under contract to perform labor made previous to their arrival.

Of the immigrants all landed, 96,000 were destined for New-York State, 42,000 for Pennsylvania, 25,000 for Massachusetts, and 22,000 for Illinois. The others were scattered throughout the United States, no other State receiving a greater number than 10,000. Immigrants destined for Southern States all told did not exceed 12,000. Of the immigrants over sixteen years of age, 41,000 could not read or write.

WIDOW ANNOYED BY A JOKER

MRS. CARRIE KELLAR SAYS WILLIAM S. M'BRIDE IS THE MAN.

Advertisement in a Newspaper for a Bartender, Application to be Made at Her Residence.

Mrs. Carrie Kellar, thirty-five years old, a fine-appearing widow, a dressmaker, residing at 1,051 First Avenue, in the Yorkville Court yesterday charged a gray-headed carpenter, sixty years old, of 1,049 First Avenue, with continually annoying her.

On the 23d inst. there appeared in a morning newspaper the following advertisement:

"Bartender Wanted.—Central Hotel; must understand his business; no lusher need apply. J. W. Harmschfiger, 1,051 First Avenue. Call between 10 and 3."

Between the hours designated, Mrs. Kellar said, her house was besieged by men of all kinds and conditions. When she explained that she was not the advertiser, they would point to the paper and insist upon entering and finding the man who wanted a bartender.

Mrs. Kellar occupies the entire house. She was at a loss to understand who could have inserted the advertisement.

Chancing to look across the street, she saw the carpenter, whose name is William S. McBride, laughing heartily at her discomfiture. He clapped his hands and danced in glee as each new applicant mounted her steps.

The same day, late in the afternoon, McBride tucked a paper beneath her door, on which was written:

Will you please be kind enough to explain why a warrant is out for me? I never did you any harm, and I would like to know the reason of this. McBRIDE.

This was a suggestion to Mrs. Kellar, and she went to the Yorkville Court and procured a warrant.

Among the letters she received from her annoyer was one that was tossed in at her window Thursday, Nov. 22, in which the writer, who printed his communication upon one of McBride's bill-heads, requested her to send her daughter Jennie, who is nine years old, to the corner of Fifty-seventh Street with a basket, and he would give her some pretty building blocks. This letter concludes: "I'm mad enough at you to kill you."

Saturday, the day following the swearing out of the warrant, Mrs. Kellar received another letter in which she is threatened if she did not apologize to McBride.

McBride was arraigned before Police Justice Meade yesterday morning. He denied emphatically that he had ever annoyed the complainant or written her any letters of any kind. As to the advertisement for a bartender, he said he had found the man who inserted it; that it was a mistake giving Mrs. Kellar's address, and was not intended to annoy her.

He said if he had an opportunity he could produce proof of his statements. Justice Meade continued the hearing to Friday, Nov. 30, and released McBride on his own recognizance.

Missouri's Governor Will Act.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 25.—This morning it was authoritatively announced that Gov. Stone would at once remove Charles S. Owsley, Recorder of Voters for Kansas City, on account of frauds perpetrated in his office. H. Clay Arnold, a druggist and Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, will be appointed to succeed him. It is also stated that the Governor will appoint an Assistant Attorney General for this county to prosecute election frauds, the present officer being accused of dereliction of duty.

DIED.

ABBERLEY.—On Sunday, Nov. 25, Mary Mills, widow of John Abberley, in her 85th year.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, 76 South 9th St., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday at 7 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

BRADFORD.—On Saturday, Nov. 24, George Dexter Bradford, in the 22d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, 21 Washington Place, on Tuesday, the 27th, at 1:30 P. M. Burial at Lenox, Mass.

BRUSH.—Entered into rest, Nov. 23, 1894, at her late residence, 201 Amity St., Brooklyn, Esther Howell, wife of Henry N. Brush.

Services will be held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton, corner of Montague, St., on Monday, Nov. 26, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

DE GRAUW.—Suddenly, at his residence, 55 East 66th St., Walter N. De Grauw, Jr., in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral service at his late residence on Monday, Nov. 26, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family. Please omit flowers.

KANE LODGE, NO. 454, F. AND A. M.—Brethren: You are fraternally invited to attend the funeral of our late brother, Walter N. De Grauw, Jr., from his late residence, 55 East 66th St., on Monday, Nov. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH MORRIS WARD, Master.

ELY.—At Bergen Point, N. J., Friday, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M., Ezra Brockway Ely, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence on Monday, Nov. 26, on arrival of the 1:30 P. M. train from foot of Liberty St., New-York, via Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Special car will be provided, and carriages will await its arrival at West 8th St. Station. The Royal Blue express train leaving Philadelphia at 11:35 A. M. will also stop at West 8th St. Station to accommodate those who may wish to attend. Interment at the convenience of the family.

EMMET.—At New-Rochelle, on Saturday, Nov. 24, John P. Emmet, son of the late Hon. Robert Emmet, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral from Christ Church, Pelham, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be at New-Rochelle station to meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 10:06 A. M.

HUNTINGTON.—On Nov. 23, Channing Moore Huntington, aged 33 years.

Funeral services at St. Matthew's Church, West 84th St., on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Norwich, Conn.

MERTENS.—On Nov. 22, 1894, at her late residence, 36 West 88th St., Mrs. Augusta Mertens, in the 53d year of her age.

Solemn high mass of requiem at St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th St., at 11 A. M., Monday, Nov. 26, 1894. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

MEYER.—Suddenly, on Nov. 25, 1894, George F. Meyer, in the 53d year of his age.

MULLER.—On Friday evening, Nov. 23, Catherine T. Abeel, widow of Adrian H. Muller, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, 35 West 37th St., Monday, Nov. 26, at 10 A. M.

PHELPS.—On Saturday, Nov. 24, 1894, of pneumonia, after a short illness, Harriet Augusta Phelps, widow of George D. Phelps, in the 69th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Horace W. Robbins, 137 East 60th St., on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Simsbury, Conn., at convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

RUSHMORE.—On Eleventh month, 24th, 1894, Maria Rushmore, in the 68th year of her age.

Funeral services at Friends' Meeting House, Westbury, L. I., Eleventh month, 27th, 1894. Carriages will meet train leaving Flatbush Av. 8:55 A. M.

STEERS.—Nov. 22, 1894, at 10 East 38th St., Etta Van Velsor, only daughter of Henry and Phoebe A. Steers.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Horace W. Robbins, 137 East 60th St., on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Simsbury, Conn., at convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

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MRS. PULLICH'S DIAMONDS DISAPPEAR

She Thinks, but Cannot Prove, that Mrs. Dick Took Them.

Mrs. Otto Pullich, the wife of a real estate broker living at 128 West Sixty-seventh Street, would like to know who has $500 worth of diamond jewelry that she left in a casket in her apartments Saturday morning. She missed them at 11 o'clock Saturday forenoon.

Mrs. Pullich caused the arrest, on suspicion, of Mrs. Sarah Dick, fifty years old, of 420 West Thirty-sixth Street. Mrs. Dick was employed Saturday by a family living in the house with Mrs. Pullich. The latter said that about 10:30 o'clock Saturday morning she heard the door of her private hall softly closed. She ran out to investigate. Just outside the door, she said, she saw Mrs. Dick, who, when she opened her door, hurried up stairs. Mrs. Pullich hurried after her, up one flight, and fainted from exertion and excitement.

When she recovered she found that her jewels had been taken from her dressing table. She went to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and had Mrs. Dick arrested. The latter denied that she knew anything about Mrs. Pullich's diamonds, and nothing of a suspicious character was found upon her. The policeman who made the arrest said that she had been sent on an errand between the time the diamonds were missed and the time of her arrest.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Mrs. Pullich stated the case to Police Justice Meade. Mrs. Dick declared that she not only did not take the jewels, but did not even go to Mrs. Pullich's door nor enter her hallway. Mrs. Pullich was greatly surprised at this testimony, and repeated with emphasis her statement about seeing Mrs. Dick.

At this, a well-dressed man stepped forward, and said that Mrs. Dick had worked for his mother for seventeen years, and had always been perfectly honest and trustworthy. He said that his name was Armstrong, and that he had known Mrs. Dick for at least eleven years, and had never heard a breath of suspicion against her.

Justice Meade declared that the evidence was insufficient, and discharged Mrs. Dick.

Mr. Pullich, on leaving the courtroom, said to a reporter that he would consult Superintendent Byrnes about the case, as he did not feel like losing $500 without making a strong effort to recover it.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE, generally fair, much colder, brisk to high north winds. VERMONT, snow flurries in the early morning, followed by fair, much colder north winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, generally fair, colder, north winds, diminishing in force. EASTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, colder, north winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, generally fair, warmer Monday night, northwest winds, becoming variable. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, slowly rising temperature, north winds, becoming variable. GEORGIA, fair, warmer, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer in northern portion, north winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, winds shifting to south. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, warmer, south winds. TENNESSEE, fair, warmer in central and eastern portions, south winds. KENTUCKY and ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, south winds. EASTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, south winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, southeast winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, warmer, southeast winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, preceded by snow flurries in the early morning, warmer Monday evening, winds shifting to southeast. OHIO and INDIANA, generally fair, warmer, southeast winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, increasing cloudiness, warmer, southeast winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair, warmer, southeast winds. WISCONSIN, cloudy, warmer, southeast winds. IOWA, partly cloudy, warmer in northern and eastern portions, south winds. MISSOURI, generally fair, warmer in eastern portion, south winds. MINNESOTA, generally fair, warmer in eastern, colder in northwest portion by Monday evening, decidedly colder Monday night, south, shifting to west winds. NORTH DAKOTA, snow flurries, much colder Monday evening, probably a cold wave by Monday night, winds shifting to northwest. SOUTH DAKOTA, increasing cloudiness, colder in central and western portions, probably a cold wave by Monday night, winds shifting to northwest. NEBRASKA, generally fair, colder Monday evening, decidedly colder Monday night, winds shifting to northwest. KANSAS, generally fair, colder Monday night, south, shifting to west winds. COLORADO, partly cloudy, colder, much colder Monday night, winds shifting to northwest. MONTANA, snow flurries, cold wave, north winds.

SIGNALS are displayed from Breakwater to Eastport, except at Atlantic City. The storm central Saturday evening north of Lake Ontario has moved south of east, and is central this evening south of Nova Scotia. A storm has advanced from the North Pacific coast to the region north of Eastern Montana. An area of high barometer has moved from Manitoba to the region north of Lake Huron. The barometer continues high in the Southern and Southwestern States. The temperature has fallen in the Atlantic coast States, and over the central and eastern lake regions, and has risen in the Mississippi Valley, and thence to the Rocky Mountains. Snow flurries have occurred in Northern New-England, Northern New-York, and the eastern and northern lake regions. Snow is reported in the British Northwest territory, and rain on the North Pacific coast. Northwest gales have prevailed over the lower lakes and along the Middle Atlantic and New-England coasts. Fair and colder weather is indicated for New-England and New-York. Fair weather will continue in the Middle, Atlantic, and Southern States and the central valleys. The temperature will rise in the central valleys and the western lake region, and decidedly colder weather, with snow, is indicated for the Northeastern Rocky Mountain slope.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...6:59|Sun sets...4:36|Moon rises...6:24

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	6:41	7:15	12:23	1:10
Governors Island	7:07	7:42	1:00	1:43
Hell Gate	9:00	9:35	2:28	3:11

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 27.

Saale, Bremen	.....	7:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28.

Britannic, Liverpool	.....	9:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
Paris, Southampton	.....	11:00 A. M.
Rhynland, Antwerp	.....	6:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 29.

Trinidad, Bermuda	.....	10:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) Nov. 26.—Chicago City, Swansea, Nov. 7; Corinthian, Gibraltar, Nov. 4; Critic, Dundee, Nov. 7; Cufic, Liverpool, Nov. 13; Duchess of Roxburgh, Gibraltar, Nov. 9; Furnessia, Glasgow, Nov 15; Greece, London, Nov. 10; Grecian Prince, St. Lucia, Nov. 19; Hekla, Christiansand, Nov. 9; Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa, Nov. 15; La Bretagne, Havre, Nov. 17; Lydian Monarch, London, Nov. 7; Obdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 14; Polaria, Hamburg, Nov. 8; Runic, Liverpool, Nov. 16; Seguranca, Havana, Nov. 22; Scandia, Hull, Nov. 13; Stuttgart, Bremen, Nov. 12; Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 11.

TUESDAY, Nov. 27.—Alvena, Port Limon, Ncv. 18; Andes, Jamaica, Nov. 21; Caracas, La Guayra, Nov. 21; Westernland, Antwerp, Nov. 17.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.—Lahn, Bremen, Nov. 20; Majestic, Liverpool, Nov. 21; Saratoga, Havana, Nov. 24.

Arrived.—New-York, Sunday, Nov. 25.

SS Croatian, Hansen, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 19, via Georgetown, S. C., with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Benefactor, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Algiers, Boyd, New-Orleans Nov. 18, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS City of Columbia, Jenny, West Point, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Rhynland, (Belg.,) Mills, Antwerp Nov. 10, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:17 A. M.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Nov. 17, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 A. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—N. E., strong breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Letimbro, for Leghorn and Genoa; MacDuff, for Baltimore; San Marcos, for Key West and Galveston; Afghan Prince, for Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro; Panama, for Bordeaux; State of California, for Glasgow; The Queen, for London.

Ship Niobe, for Anjer.

Brig Rocky Glen, for Paramaribo.

Notice to Mariners.

The following Notice to Mariners has been issued by the Lighthouse Board: Notice is hereby given that Relief Light Vessel No. 20, temporarily marking Cornfield Point Station, off Cornfield Point, Long Island Sound, recently reported broken adrift from her moorings, was replaced Nov. 21. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894," Page 50, No. 244, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1893," Pages 49 and 67.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Deloncle, from New-York Nov. 17, arr. at Havre today.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat American girl as first-class chambermaid and assist with waiting, or chambermaid and do fine washing; willing to assist in kitchen; four years' best reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at 253 West 33d St.; ring No. 2 bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting, or parlormaid; Protestant; best of reference from former employer. L. D., 405 Park Av., between 54th and 55th Sts.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid with a private family; has nine years' reference from last employer; willing to assist in pantry. K. C., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid and seamstress, or as parlormaid; understands waiting; city reference. 231 West 16th St., Bradley's bell, two days.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and to do sewing, or as maid for grown children; five years' best city reference. B. D. M., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as chambermaid or take care of growing children; good reference. Apply Monday, 108 West 39th St., P. J., Mrs. Catchpole.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl in a small private family; competent; four years' best city references; wages, $18. M. K., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a trustworthy Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid alone; highest references from last employer. 108 West 39th St. Lewis.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; best of reference. 878 Lexington Av., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city reference. Call, Monday, at 236 East 47th St. McCann.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced Protestant French girl; neat and obliging; would also wait on a small private family; very good city references. Louise, Box 276 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—In reliable private family as chambermaid; three years' first-class reference; willing to assist in other work if necessary. L. M., 242 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; would assist with other work; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of growing children; best city reference. 357 West 45th St., Conicker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Call, Monday, Mrs. Hennessy, 156 West 84th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and assist waitress, or do plain washing in a private family; best city references. 246 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat, young, tidy North German girl as chambermaid and nurse; understands sewing; the best references. 38 East 8th St., German Home.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or do housework in private family; five years' reference. 572 West End Av., 92d and 93d Sts., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 446 West 49th St.; O'Brien's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress, or parlormaid. 498 West 124th St.; ring Maher's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 252 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Understands parlor work and plain sewing; best city reference. M., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. Megarry, 411 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving city wishes to find situation for chambermaid and laundress. Apply, Monday only, at 26 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 1,077 3d Av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl, North of Ireland Protestant, as chambermaid, or to assist in other light work. 250 West 69th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; would assist with other work. Call, Monday, at 329 West 44th St.; ring Boyd's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; best city references. 802 6th Av., three bells.

CHAMBERMAID.—To wait on lady and do housework; reliable in every respect; French; with best references. E. S., 319 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; good references. M. M., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By Scotchwoman as excellent cook; no objection to a little coarse washing; in flat; best of city reference from last place. 328 East 31st St., one flight up; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable Swedish cook; is perfectly capable of taking full charge of a gentleman's kitchen; best city reference. L. Johnson, 102 West 37th St.

COOK, &c.—By a first-class cook and laundress; apartment preferred; best reference. M. E. D., 210 East 63d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and assist with washing; city reference. 210 West 62d St., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as cook in a private family; best city references. Faithful, 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; first-class cook; no objection to do plain washing; city reference. 211 East 26th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 11 East 24th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as good cook and laundress; good bread and biscuit baker; best city reference. M. D., 213 East 25th St., Room 17.

COOK, &c.—By a competent girl as good cook and laundress; three years' city reference. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; will do some washing; city references; private family. 981 6th Av., near 55th St., first bell.

COOK.—By one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. 876 6th Av., third bell.

COOK, &c.—By Protestant girl as cook and laundress in small family; good reference. 781 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class Canadian woman as cook; good city reference; good baker; no washing. R. R., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook and to do coarse washing; wages, $20 to $25; best city reference. 263 West 37th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook, with excellent city reference; young Englishwoman; wages, $25 to $30. S. Butler, 254 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in a private family; good references given; wages expected, $30 month. A. L., 294 7th Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook in a small family; would assist with washing; best reference; city or country. 783 5th Av.; ring bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook; no washing; good city references. M. G., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good family cook; do coarse washing; city or country; six years' city reference. Annie, Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—First-class; private family; no objection to country. Call at present employer's, 4 East 10th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in a private family; best city references. E. F., care of Ed Lesage, 212 East 25th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; colored woman; private family; city reference. Janitor, 131 West 53d St.

COOK.—By young colored woman as first-class cook; best of reference. Call, three days, E. Washington, 232 West 41st St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; three years' references; in first-class family. J. C. 136 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a first-class private-family cook; no objection to plain washing; best of city reference. T. E. F., 633 2d Av.

COOK.—By excellent cook. Can be seen at present employer's, 22 West 10th St., 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., Monday or Tuesday.

COOK.—First-class and assist with washing; in a private family; city references. 348 East 78th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in all branches; with kitchenmaid; $40 a month; best of city reference. V. Robins, 590 3d Av.

COOK.—Respectable woman; good cook and laundress; four years' city reference. 482 3d Av.; ring twice.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In small private family in flat; good reference. Call, Monday, at 437 West 54th St.

COOK.—By excellent cook. Can be seen at present employer's, 22 West 10th St., 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. Monday or Tuesday.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; good baker; good city reference. Call, Monday, 23 East 10th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; Protestant; a thoroughly good cook; experience in all kinds of good cooking. 507 West 19th St.

COOK.—A lady leaving city wishes to find situation for cook. Apply, Monday only, at 26 East 45th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By girl as good cook and laundress; best reference. 331 West 41st St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; highest personal city references. Julia, 218 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; with references. 362 5th Av., 1st bell.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—By French couple in private family; the wife as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; the husband as useful man; nine years' best city and country reference. First P., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meat, game, entrées, jellies, desserts, cream, &c., including marketing; excellent references; city or country; with or without kitchenmaid. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Swedish girls, sisters; one as first-class cook and do all kinds of cooking equal to chef; sister as thorough chambermaid; best city reference from last place. Mahler, 214 East 41st St.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young girls; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; or would go alone; good references. 214 West 84th St.; ring Blaney's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class Alsatian cook in private family; understands French and German cooking. Call, Monday, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., A. B., 254 West 33d St., care of Mrs. Durand.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; thoroughly understands her business; long personal reference; can be seen. Call, early Monday morning, 101 Park Av.

COOK.—By a respectable, experienced North German, fully competent, as cook in small family; can take entire charge; can go short distance in country if required; best city reference. W. M., 877 6th Av., Flat 4.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, game, entrées, jellies, desserts, cream, including marketing; excellent references; city or country. 821 Westchester Av., Yohanson's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, entrées, game, and desserts; best references. C. C., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; willing to do coarse washing in private family; good city reference from last place. D., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook in a private family; four years' excellent city reference from last place. M. M., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent Protestant cook; best city references; willing to do marketing if required. Competent, Box 273 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young Protestant professional cook; English; understands all branches of fine cooking; excellent references; wages, $40 to $50. English, 753 6th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as cook and laundress in private family; or as houseworker; six and a half years' reference. Call, Monday, at 236 East 47th St. McCann.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands English and French cooking; best city reference; would accommodate by the day or week. 146 East 39th St., Neagle's bell.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent woman as first-class cook; can take full charge; last employer can be seen. N. N., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman to cook, wash, and iron in small private family; city or country; three years' city reference. 467 4th Av., care Mrs. MacDonneld.

COOK.—By Englishwoman; first-class French or German cooking; private boarding house; city reference. Call, for three days, at 370 West 29th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent colored cook; catering by the day; gets up dinners, lunches, and all kinds of fine cooking. Caterer, 9 Clermont Av., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By a young woman to go out by the day or week; is good cook and laundress; or do general housework; best city references. 219 East 47th St., top bell.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; understands all fine cooking, pastry, marketing; excellent city reference. Corner 109th St. and West Boulevard; store.

COOK.—By a German Protestant; strictly first-class; prepares and serves course dinners; excellent references; city or country. Collins, 160 West 23d St.

COOK.—By a young woman by the day or week as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference. Mrs. J., 7 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; assist in fine or plain washing; best city reference. 323 East 32d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a competent cook; does all kinds of cooking; understands all kinds of desserts; good baker; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 136 West 52d St., second floor.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as competent cook in a small private family; good city reference. M. H., 121 West 19th St., fourth floor, front.

COOK.—By Swede; can take entire charge of a kitchen; A1 city references. Cook, 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—By good cook; will assist with washing; city references. 203 West 41st St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent young woman to go out by the day as first-class laundress or housecleaning. Call, for two days, at 237 West 46th St.; first bell, three flights.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day; understands all kinds private housework and assist cooking; best reference. 155 East 52d St., second floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day; can do everything in housework; best city references. 224 East 59th St., Sheehy's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaker for Best & Co. wishes customers; misses' and children's dresses, by the day or home; will call with samples. Heloise, Box 260 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French; wishes few more customers by the day; children's dresses a specialty; best reference. Mme. Joly, 27 Carmine St.

DRESSMAKER OF ABILITY WILL MAKE tailor-made suits from $5; evening costumes and wraps at home or go out; reference. 146 East 14th St., top floor, rear.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists; also remodeling, repairing, alterations; Children's dresses. Davis, 469 Columbus Av., store.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegantly-fitting walking and evening dresses made reasonably and misses' dancing dresses; also thorough dressmaker; by the day. 1,322 Broadway, second bell.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaker wants a few more customers by the day; perfect fitter. Miss Barnstein, care Hansen, 104 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; first-class fitter; accustomed to fine trade; more engagements in first-class families; city or country; personal reference. E., 254 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—French; great experience; by day; private families; highly recommended; competent all branches; $2 a day. Mme. Mene, 223 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class French dressmaker, lately from Paris, a few more places by the day; also takes work at home. Miss Lambert, 877 6th Av., top flat.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By French lady graduate, understanding Italian, as governess; best references. D. M., 143 West 14th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a nursery governess of long experience, thoroughly understands care of children; is quite capable of entire charge of those between the ages of 3 and 10; highest references given from former employers. M. K. H., 405 Park Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young French lady with much experience as nursery governess or companion; best references. P. G. L., 156 Henry St., Brooklyn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated North German Protestant as nursery governess; able to teach; first-class city reference. A. R., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By New-England housekeeper; four years' experience as managing housekeeper in one family in West 57th St.; desires similar position; takes charge of servants, supplies, bills, menus, repairs, &c.; testimonials; best city references. R. E. P., 224 West 40th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an elderly woman to go as housekeeper for a widower, or as a first-class cook in a small family; best of references. Call, for two days, at 237 West 46th St.; ring three times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable Scotch Protestant young woman, between 30 and 35, as housekeeper for two in family; good city reference. 229 West 27th St., first floor, back.

HOUSEKEEPER. — By a thoroughly-qualified housekeeper, with executive ability, in a first-class family; best reference given and required. M. T., Box 220 Times.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, a North of Ireland Protestant, to assist in the general work of a family; will be found willing and obliging; lately landed. Call, for two days, at 433 West 40th St., in grocery store.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl as general housekeeper; a good, plain cook; no objection to short distance in country; references. 239 East 46th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a colored girl to do general work in flat. 221 West 61st St., fourth floor, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl, lately landed, to do housework in private family. Call, Monday, at Mrs. Tracy's, 109 West 53d St.

Kitchenmaids.

FIRST KITCHENMAID.—In first-class family or as plain cook in small private family; highest references. E. M., care of Mrs. Oliver, 106 East 52d St.

KITCHENWORK.—By Protestant girl for kitchenwork; fine cook; country preferred; reference. 331 East 29th St., basement.

KITCHENWORK.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, to do kitchenwork or light housework; wages moderate. 94 3d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a trustworthy, educated German person as lady's maid; can assist as housekeeper; competent seamstress; best city references. German, 63 West 11th St., care of Mrs. Weiss; letters only.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By middle-aged French-Swiss to travel, wait on ladies or children; good traveler and packer; good city references. Stevens, 220 East 86th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. 131 West 35th St. Mrs. Keller.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable young Englishwoman as lady's maid; good traveler and packer; first-class London and city references. R. V., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; experienced in her duties; hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; best city references; wages, $25. D. E., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent hairdresser, seamstress; understands all duties of maid; speaks French, German, English; no objection to go to Europe; good reference. J. S., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a trustworthy, well-educated person; knows the Continent thoroughly, having traveled for several years; speaks languages fluently; good sailor; best references. H. J., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class maid; competent in all maid's duties; very good packer and seamstress; three years' references. M. T., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; understands her duties; very willing and obliging; first-class city references. M. M., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French girl, just arrived from Paris, to wait on lady or growing children; good dressmaker; best references. B. G., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German; very good seamstress; knows all her duties; best city references. M. O., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; can dress hair; good seamstress and dressmaker; understands traveling; good reference. J. P., 260 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Reliable person to elderly or invalid lady; willing to assist with chamberwork and make herself useful; good references. 9 East 43d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman; good dressmaker; cut and fit; hairdresser; fine needlework; care of linen; five years' excellent city references. J. M., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Swedish girl; first-class references. L. M., 243 East 32d St.

MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable, trustworthy German girl as maid, waitress, or assistant in housekeeping; four years' first-class private family references; neat appearance. K. R., 1,033 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

MAID.—Lady wishes to secure place for excellent maid, French; good hairdresser, packer; can be seen at employer's house from 10 to 1; highest references. 10 East 55th St.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a maid, who lived with her five years, and whom she can highly recommend. 11 Lexington Av., two mornings.

MAID.—By an experienced German person; thoroughly competent; good hairdresser and packer; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. A. E., 20 West 34th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; thoroughly understands her duties; first-class reference. Can be seen, Monday, at 201 West 55th St., care of Mrs. Chase.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS.—By a German; elderly or invalid lady; experienced and trustworthy in housekeeping or traveling. Call, two days, at 349 Park Av., first bell.

MAID, &c.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a young woman as maid and seamstress; a good dressmaker; excellent references. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, 55 East 79th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant; understands her duties thoroughly; willing to do any kind of light housework. L. F. W., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By reliable person as maid to elderly or invalid lady; willing to assist with chamberwork and make herself useful; good references. 9 East 43d St.

MAID.—By young woman as maid for elderly lady or child; do plain sewing; city reference. A. A. L., 26 West 61st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands all kinds of laundry work; has lived in the best private families; best city references. 802 6th Av., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress; would take fine washing by dozen or go out in private family by day; best city reference from last place. Call, two days, 300 East 38th St.; ring second bell four times.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; ladies' or gentlemen's washing done exquisitely; 75 cents per dozen; very best reference. Call, one week, Mrs. T., 9 East 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as laundress; understands glossing and finishing shirts; all kinds of fancy laces; good city reference. 128 West 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. Downing, 200 East 46th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as excellent laundress in private family; assist with other work; city or country; best reference. 136 West 52d St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; city or country. Call, Monday, at 215 West 18th St., second floor, for F.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as laundress; will assist with chamberwork; first-class reference. 314 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress in small private family; best of reference. M. K., Box 623 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress (German) to go out by the day; good reference. Mrs. Keyur, 327 West 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family. Present employer's, from 11 till 3, Monday, 60 West 17th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. P. N., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—A respectable colored woman wishes washing to do at home or a lady's wash. 221 West 61st St., Room 8.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; singly, or family work, to take home or go out by the day; best reference. M. M., 737 2d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; assist with chamberwork or help cook. 306 West 41st St., Room 2.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress; competent and trustworthy; first-class city reference. M. C., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant as first-class laundress; five years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 62 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; has excellent reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 113 East 17th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Competent to take entire charge; can do sewing; take care of the nursery; two years' personal city reference from last place. Call, Monday, or address M. C., 36 Riverside Drive.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable, trustworthy person; take entire charge of infant or young child; thoroughly understands their care; many years' experience; personal references. 1,273 3d Av., top floor.

INFANT'S NURSE.— By experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 118 West 56th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her trustworthy nurse, who has been in her employ four years, and is capable of taking entire charge of a baby from one month; good sewer. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 254 West 85th St., second bell, left.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—In a Christian family by an educated German; experienced kindergartner; would take the entire charge of children; good sewer; willing to travel; wages, $20 to $30; good references. Address Governess, Box 174 Times.

NURSE.—By North German girl; would take care of children or go as maid; good sewer; willing to go any distance; excellent references. 207 East 37th St.; ring front door bell three times.

NURSE, &c.—By a strong, healthy young colored woman as nurse and attendant to invalid lady, infant, or growing children; plain sewing; city or country; best reference. 314 East 55th St., first bell, west.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined, first-class nurse, North German, from Hanover; teach kindergarten and German to one or two children not under three years; best references. C. D., 120 East 53d St.

NURSE.—By Scotch Protestant; first-class infant and child's nurse and seamstress; highly recommended by present employer; kind and fond of children. 57 East 66th St.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant North German-American for one or two children and do sewing; Christian family; best city reference. C. Kreter, 317 East 88th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman, experienced, to take entire charge of infant or young children and do sewing; best references. M. M., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; English; take full charge from birth; best city references. Call, Monday, 10 till 3, Mme. Phillipson, 399 5th Av.

NURSE.—By young French girl as nurse; willing to help with chamberwork; good sewer; best reference. 303 East 69th St., top floor.

NURSE.—By an experienced Protestant nurse; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of an infant; best city reference. Price, 959 6th Av.

NURSE.—By experienced English Protestant nurse to growing children, or as young ladies' maid; good reference. E. H., 207 East 39th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a Swiss girl as nurse or chambermaid; understands English; seamstress. Daeppen, 341 West 30th St., French Home.

NURSE.—By a young, respectable girl, (18;) speaks German and English; can also teach music; nurse or child's maid. 127 East 17th St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent infant's or child's nurse; best reference. Call, two days, 7 West 20th St.

NURSE GIRL.—By competent German girl as nurse for young children; very best city references. Call, Monday, at 221 East 79th St., one flight up.

NURSE GIRL.—By an experienced, competent girl as nurse for children nearly two years old and over; good city reference. 1,165 2d Av., between 61st and 62d Sts., top floor.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, &c.—First-class, and to assist the butler, or as first-class chambermaid and seamstress. Call, two days, Healy, 117 East 53d St.

PARLORMAID.—By a neat and obliging American girl as parlormaid and waitress, or parlormaid alone; most willing; best reference. A. K., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and Nurse.—By young Swedish woman; city reference. J. J., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; work with and finish after a dressmaker; private families; operates; also neat hand sewer; city reference. M., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined German as seamstress by the day; $1; quick sewer; would also assist dressmaker. Seamstress, 632 Lexington Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; would help with chamberwork, wait on lady

TO MAKE A STRONG FIGHT

Princeton's Football Eleven Much Improved and Ready for Yale.

PROBABLE MAKE-UP OF THE TEAM

The New Men Who Have Come to the Front Give Satisfaction—Lea Unable to Play—Faults of the Players.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 25.—The last week on the Princeton football field has been devoted to instructing the players in their new positions, consequent on the reorganization of the team. A large number of former players have been on hand to assist Mr. Fine and Phil King in instructing the men, and the practice has been behind closed gates most of the time.

As a result of the week's work, Capt. Trenchard and the coaching committee feel considerably encouraged, and, with the remaining four days' practice, entertain high hopes of putting the newly-organized eleven in good enough condition to make a strong fight against Yale for the retention of the championship. Although broken and shattered by the fierce Pennsylvania game, a feeling of grim determination has sprung up in the hearts of the team which finds its counterpart in the heart of every Princeton student, and the whole college will go to the great game as one man, inspired by the old-time Princeton pluck and ready to die in the last ditch.

The new organization is now pretty well perfected, and, unless some of the men now on the hospital list should recover in time to go into the game, the team will line up very much as it has practiced the last week. Taylor has continued playing Lea's old place at right tackle, and is doing well. Lea is still at his home in Philadelphia, and report comes that his physician will not permit him to go into the game on Saturday. Lea's absence will be an irreparable loss to Capt. Trenchard's line. He is looked upon as one of the best, if not the best, man on the team, and is always a tower of strength in the big games. Taylor is not new at tackle. He played the position on the second eleven in his sophomore year, and has improved considerably since then in his general football ability. He is very active, breaks through often, tackles hard and sure, and follows the ball in good style. But he cannot be said to be Lea's equal in any respect as a tackle.

Taylor's position at guard seems very likely to be filled by "Jim" Rhodes '97. Rhodes has played the present season and last year on the second eleven, and has been first substitute guard when injuries have occurred. He is much like his companion guard, Wheeler, in his style of play, and, in fact, has made a study of Wheeler's game and copied it closely, so closely, in fact, that he is now looked upon as almost the equal of his great preceptor and quite the equal of Taylor, whom he succeeds at guard. With Rhodes and Wheeler to assist Riggs at centre, it is thought that Yale's backs will have considerable difficulty in piercing Princeton's centre.

Holly, at left tackle, has been regarded as Princeton's weakest point in the line. But unless some accident should befall him in the next few days, the coachers believe that some people will be surprised at Holly's work next Saturday. In the secret practice he has been improving right along, and it is said that his play in Friday's practice was marvelous. He has been suffering with stomach trouble, and for that reason has been obliged to stay out of much of the practice. He is now back after a brief rest at his home in New York, and is putting up his old-time game again. If his stomach can stand the training for one more week, he will go into the Yale game, and his play will be worth watching.

At left end Gordon Johnston, '96, has made such remarkable improvement as to render it extremely doubtful whether Smith can keep him out of the game. Johnston has played on the second eleven for the last two seasons, but up to two weeks ago no one thought he stood much of a show of making a 'Varsity player. His work has always been good, but it was thought he had reached his maximum efficiency last season, which was not quite good enough for 'Varsity form. But his recent improvement has been steady and marked, till his friends confidently predict that he will be found in the final line-up for the championship game.

Johnston is a Southerner, hailing from Alabama, and his build is of that muscular, wiry type frequently seen among the sons of Dixie. Though somewhat light of weight, he knows how to use every inch of his sinewy frame to the very best advantage, and plays with a snap and dash calculated to bring dismay to the heart of the runner. His tackling is hard and sure, his interference breaking fierce. During the last week he has played the best end game seen on the field, and unless Smith takes a strong brace, or the veteran end, Brown, recovers from his injured knee, Johnston will probably play. However, Smith is by no means out of the race, and the question will not be settled till both men have been carefully weighed and tested.

The quarter back position seems finally settled upon Ward. He has played the position ever since the reorganization of the team, and seems to give pretty good satisfaction to the Coaching Committee. His passing is at times inaccurate, and he is a trifle slow in getting into the interference, but these blemishes are rapidly disappearing. The fact that he is a most capable general takes a great strain off the mind of Capt. Trenchard and gives confidence to the whole team. He has been played back for defensive work, and here another fault has been developed, in that he is not entirely sure on catching punts. But Capt. Trenchard may yet decide to play him up close to the line, in which case this defect will bear no evil fruit. Poe will be first substitute quarter should the present arrangement hold.

Every Princeton student was grieved when Frank Morse, right half back, was compelled by his physician to quit the game. He is by all odds Princeton's greatest back. His dashing, twisting style of play has been the delight of Princeton's supporters for the past three seasons. Morse is a devotee of the game, and is thoroughly imbued with the true Princeton spirit, and no one is more grieved than he himself that he cannot do his part toward upholding the honor of the orange and black on Dec. 1.

In this crisis Capt. Trenchard realized that something must be done, and that immediately. He forthwith cast about in search of another dashing half, and with remarkable success. Armstrong, '98, was the man hit upon to fill the breach, and his playing the past few days seems to make the choice seem exceedingly happy. Armstrong has heretofore played substitute tackle, and has done good work. He is a tall, strong, heavy man, well calculated for line bucking. But half backs are not made in ten days very often, and he may yet show a vital deficiency to retire him to the side lines again.

Rosengarten and Barnett are having a hot race for the other half back position. The odds seem slightly in favor of Rosengarten at present, but it is confidently said that Barnett will at least be given a chance in the game. Rosengarten is extremely likely to get injured, and, if for no other reason than this, Barnett will divide honors with him. But while "Rosy" is in the game his dashing work will keep the Yale ends constantly on their toes. The fault of both men is a tendency to disregard their interference, perhaps more marked in Rosengarten than in his competitor.

At full back it now looks as though Cochran is not so sure of playing as seemed probable a week ago. Bannard, '98, has been used in the practice games the past few days, and is showing up well. Cochran is weak in kicking. He kicks low and slow and handles punts raggedly. Bannard is quicker and a better punter. Cochran is a sure tackler, and here Bannard is somewhat faulty. A couple of days' practice will decide which is to be chosen, and the chances seem quite even. But even should Bannard beat Cochran out at full back, the latter may yet get into the great game, as he is an ideal end, and would stand a good chance of supplanting either Smith or Johnston.

There has been a great rush for tickets, and it is feared that even some of the undergraduates may draw blanks. The tickets will be distributed Tuesday, and all not taken that day will be placed on general sale the following day. President Munn has used his best efforts to keep the tickets out of the hands of the speculators, and in consequence has delayed the distribution till as late as next Tuesday, which he believes will render it extremely difficult for the speculators to operate, with only three days before them. A few open stand tickets will be put on sale for the general public, at the office of the New-York Baseball Club, Broad Street, New-York, but the number is necessarily limited.

CORNELL'S FOOTBALL ENTHUSIASM

A Banquet to be Given the Members of the Team—Light Practice in Order.

ITHACA, Nov. 25.—Since the Pennsylvania game the Cornell eleven has been in light practice. Ohl has been laid up during the week from the hard usage he received at Philadelphia, but will probably play against Lehigh on Thanksgiving Day. His place has been taken by Conard, '98, who punts well, but lacks the dash and vigor of Ohl. He does not buck the line hard enough, and is not sure in his catching.

Rogers, '96, who has played a star game at right tackle ever since he was put in that position, was laid off early in the Pennsylvania game by a severe blow on the head and other injuries. He has not been at practice since. McLaughlin, who played left tackle against Princeton, and Van Mater, who took Rogers's place in the Pennsylvania game, have both been trying for the position. Van Mater seems to be the better man back of the line. Mason has again been laid off since the game with Pennsylvania, but will go in against Lehigh next Thursday. His companion will probably be Dyer or Starbuck, though Sansoy is showing up well, and may be put in in case of an injury to either of the others. Cornell has been fortunate in having a large number of substitutes to draw upon this year, for Capt. Warner is almost the only man on the team who has not been laid up at one time or another during the season. He has played in every game in which Cornell has engaged this season, and against such stalwarts as Tyler of Princeton and Wharton of Pennsylvania. Warner himself says that Henninger of the University of Michigan team is one of the most redoubtable men he ever met.

The work of the team during the season has roused great enthusiasm here, and Percy Field is well filled with spectators at every public practice.

A banquet will be given to the eleven on Friday, Dec. 7, which will be participated in by all members of the university.

ATHLETICS AT COLUMBIA.

Graduates to Have Charge of the College Sports in the Future.

The Columbia College School of Medicine has put forth a football eleven which is probably the equal of any local team. It is composed of men who are old college football players. They defeated the General Theological Seminary team, and Thanksgiving Day they will play the team from the Long Island Medical College at William's Bridge, on the Columbia Oval. Great preparations have been made for this game. A number of tally-ho coaches will run from the college buildings to the oval, while the grounds are to be appropriately decorated.

The team will probably line up as follows: Left end, Wilson; left tackle, Romayne; left guard, Penny; centre, V. Grant; right guard, Gellan; right tackle, Feldeman; right end, Stuart; quarter back, Monarty; left half back, Stiles; right half back, Blot; full back, Ellis. The management has arranged games with the teams of the University Medical College, Yale freshmen, Trinity, and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

The lease which Columbia held on the Manhattan Athletic Club having expired, and a renewal being prevented by the leasing of the club to a new organization, has compelled the college authorities to seek a new gymnasium, so they secured a large hall near by, and are now fitting it up with proper apparatus.

A new constitution has been adopted by the Columbia College Union. On next Wednesday afternoon a mass meeting will be held to elect a Manager and Treasurer of the rowing and track athletics. Under the new constitution, which has been planned after that of Yale and Princeton, the government of athletics will be put into the hands of graduates. The present constitution only includes rowing and track athletics, so a committee of two graduates and two undergraduates is to be selected to examine into Columbia's baseball prospects and to report.

Columbia has two men who have recently entered who will probably reflect considerable credit on the college in the athletic line. The first is George Ruppert, the winner of the Interscholastic bicycle race last Spring, and who is now a student in the School of Political Science. The second is Arthur T. Ball, the interscholastic hammer and shot champion, who has entered the School of Mines.

HARVARD'S FRESHMAN ELEVEN.

An Excellent Team Practicing to Meet Yale at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 25.—The freshman football game with Yale is arousing considerable interest. The fact that the game will take place in Cambridge, where the Yale sympathizers will be immeasurably outnumbered by the crimson, augurs for the success of the Harvard freshmen. No other means of judging the outcome of the game are at hand, for the two teams cannot be compared in any way.

At the first of the year there were almost 100 candidates, and these were divided into a number of teams, each under the charge of a separate Captain. Changes among the teams were frequent, until at last the better men all came together in one eleven, the second best men showing promise of improvement forming the second eleven. This gave every man a good chance to show his mettle at football, and the result is the best football team which could possibly be gathered from freshman material. The practice of the 'Varsity in taking away the best men for its own squad has, of course, weakened the freshmen's strength, and has added to the belief that the proposal of last year to forbid freshmen admittance to the 'Varsity team was a sound one. Hennen, Holmes, Newell, and Brown are now back with the freshmen teams, having added nothing to the strength of the 'Varsity and having materially weakened themselves and their team by their absence.

The best men, from whom the players in the game with Yale will be chosen are Redpath, Manning, Adams, Brown, Flint, and Scott for backs, and Newell, Woods, Hennen, Burrage, Hoague, Woodward, Fuller, Holmes, and Jones for the line. Cabot may be used when he comes back from the 'Varsity squad.

New-York University's New Field.

The new athletic field is receiving its finishing touches, and has been turned from a dreary waste into a model athletic field. Every twenty feet throughout the entire length drains have been placed, so that the heaviest rains will leave the field and track fit for use an hour after the rain ceases.

Football at the City College.

The second football team of the College of the City of New-York is doing excellent work. The team was considerably strengthened by centre's being filled by Ledermann, '98, who occupied this position on the first team. The next game will be played with the Stevens High School at Hoboken Wednesday.

Owing to the withdrawal of nine of its men, the first team has disbanded. While on the verge of disbanding, Manager Martin received a communication from Columbia desiring to play the College of the City of New-York for the local championship, but owing to the refusal of Vermilya, '96, the full back, and really the most powerful man on the team, to play, it is doubtful whether the game can be arranged. The other members of the team are strongly in favor of reorganizing and accepting the challenge.

The sub-freshmen have organized a team, and are extremely anxious for games. The composition of the eleven is as follows: Left end, Mack, Undemeyer, or Kennedy; left tackle, Lane; left guard, McGibbon; centre, Blair; right guard, Greene; right tackle, Winter; right end, Martin; quarter back, Mack, O'Brien, or Seffers; full back, Wilkinson. The team averages but 120 pounds.

Whist at Cricketers' Club.

The whist tournament of the Cricketers' Club has brought out a large list of entries. It was commenced on Saturday evening, when J. E. Atkins and W. Fenwick defeated S. Elford and G. H. Chadwick by 40 points to 37, and A. A. Adams and E. G. Keogh defeated J. Flannery and J. McGlashen by 40 points to 34. This week C. A. McCully and T. J. O'Reilly will play their opening game, while G. R. Cooper and A. H. Biddle will not be ready to meet their opponents until after Thanksgiving week.

Miss Bird Wins at Golf.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 25.—The golf contest for a silver cup, offered by Mr. E. T. Cushing, was played by the ladies of the Meadowbrook Club yesterday. Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Miss May Bird, Miss Anna Sands, and Mrs. O. W. Bird contested. Many fine plays were made by Miss Bird and Miss Sands. After an exciting game of over two and a half hours, Miss Bird succeeded in winning, carrying off the cup by a single stroke over Miss Sands. Miss Sands, who won the cup at the last tournament, was given a handicap. The scores were: Miss Bird, 81; Mrs. O. W. Bird, 96; Miss Sands, 80. Among those present were Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden, Miss May Bird, Mrs. Oliver W. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, Mr. Frank Gray Griswold, Master Meadowbrook Hounds; Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Miss Anna Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Miss Roby, Mr. E. W. Roby, Mr. William Hayes, Mr. C. G. Wilson, Mr. Harry Page, Mr. H. L. Herbert, and Mr. E. T. Cushing.

NOW FOR THE CYCLE RACES

Competitors in Fine Condition for Madison Square Garden Contests.

ENTHUSIASTS FROM OUT OF TOWN

The Track Pronounced the Best Ever Seen in This City—Trial Heats to be Run in the Afternoons.

Many of the out-of-town racing cracks booked to take part in the big international bicycle tournament at Madison Square Garden this week arrived here yesterday, and to-day they will come in greater numbers. The real sport of the tourney will begin to-morrow evening, but during the afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock, the preliminary heats for the first day will be disposed of. This winnowing of the chaff from the grain cannot fail to please the sport-loving public, for during the evening only the best of the pedalers will have occasion to show their paces.

The up-town hotels have already taken on a cycling aspect. The talk in the lobbies is largely of the popular pastime, indicating great interest in the tournament. Prominent wheelmen are expected from all points of the compass. Boston will be strongly represented, as will all the cities in the northern part of the Empire State, particularly Buffalo and Syracuse. Hartford will send a delegation headed by Joseph Goodman, and it is likely that Philadelphia will have a large representation. C. G. Percival, prominent in racing circles at the Hub, reached town last night. Mr. Percival says that the enthusiasts in his city have planned to come over in a body on Tuesday.

The new track in the Garden will be ready for the riders to practice on to-day. It is just like the path built for the six-day tournament last year, except that the banking is better suited to fast work, being higher by nearly three feet on the corners. Those of the racing sharps who have seen the design of the track say that it is the best ever brought to their attention.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the professionals who desire to compete in the twenty-four-hour event beginning on Friday will meet Manager Sheehan at the Garden to have their names entered in the list. It has been decided to make the entry fee $10 per man, the sum collected in this manner to be divided among the first ten riders at the finish. The apparently high fee, it is expected, will result in keeping out the small fry of racers who would stand no chance whatever of getting a part of the purse money. The original entry list for this long race contained thirty-five names.

All arrangements have been completed for the tourney. The local cracks and the foreign champions are in prime condition and should provide the best racing ever seen in the metropolis. During the last four days the latter have been training at the Clifton race track, under the watchful eye of "Billy" Young, who had so much success in the National Circuit this year with Titus, the hour-record rider. This afternoon the cracks from the other side will take a canter in the Garden, and it goes without saying that their work will be watched with great interest.

Lesna has taken the very best care of himself, and will be as fit as the proverbial fiddle for the twenty-four-hour race. The Swiss champion has been going so fast at Clifton that Trainer Young predicts he will land the big prize in the long race with comparative ease. The local professionals—Golden, Albert, and Ashinger—and Meixell, the Pennsylvania rider, appear to believe they will be in the hunt fully as much as the foreigner.

The As and Bs, who are entered in such large numbers, will undoubtedly provide some of the best contests of the week. One great incentive to them will be the silver club trophy, which The New-York Times has given, to go to the association whose members capture the most prizes. Either firsts, seconds, or thirds will count.

No club prize ever offered hereabout, so the tournament promoters say, has equaled this in attractiveness. It is a sterling silver slab, artistically engraved, a fac simile of the first page of The Times. The scene in the centre, a capital example of the engraver's art, shows the finish of an exciting bicycle race. The trophy is framed in velvet plush, and is intended to be hung on the wall.

The evening races during the tournament will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. A large band has been engaged for the week, and introductory concerts will be a feature.

JOHNSON'S NEW TWO-MILE RECORD

Covered the Distance in 3:54 3-5 at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 25.—Three thousand people witnessed the bicycle races at the new Fountain Ferry track yesterday afternoon. The day was fine, except that the wind was a little high. The first race was a mile novice; won in 2:46 4-5 by J. H. Riggs of Louisville. The second race was John S. Johnson against time for two miles, paced, flying start. His time was: One mile, 1:55 2-5; one mile and a quarter, 2:25 2-5; one mile and a third, 2:34⅘; one mile and a half, 2:53 4-5; one mile and two-thirds, 3:13 2-5; one mile and three-quarters, 3:23 3-5; two miles, 3:54 3-5, lowering the record 6 2-5 seconds on the paced two miles.

Third Race.—One mile, scratch. Class A, won by O. S. Kimble, Louisville, in 2:30; beating Kentucky's record 2 seconds.

Fourth Race.—Hugh Caperton rode an unpaced mile in 2:32 4-5.

Fifth Race.—Competition mile; eight entries. Won by E. J. Daubert of Louisville in 2:33.

Sixth Race.—One mile, handicap. Class B, won by John S. Johnson, scratch, in 2:10 3-5.

Seventh Race.—Five-mile handicap; Class A; seven starters. Won by O. S. Kimble of Louisville in 14 minutes.

Eighth Race.—Unpaced mile, for tandem; Class A record. Time—2:12 3-5. This makes a record in this class. It was ridden by George Davis Worth and George Fawcett of Louisville.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Americans will be interested in the following concerning Zimmerman, which appeared recently in British Sport: "He puts out his hand much in the same fashion as a 'young person' who is simply dying by inches of ennui. It is a sort of here-you-are-do-what-you-will-but-oh-let-it-be-soon kind of handshake, and his conversation is much in the same manner until such topic as the National Cyclists' Union, George Lacy Hillier, or wood vs. cement is started. Then, to use a phrase that enjoys a certain vogue on the race path, he warms to it and cuts the pace a cracker. He has been compared to a farmer's boy by virtue of a knack he possesses of ambling along rather than walking erect, as becomes a militiaman crossing the barrackyard. Like more than one other real high flier I have met—Furnival and Osmond, for instance—appearances are against him when the every-day man is engaged in taking stock of him, for he is as unlike the popular notion of a champion wheelman as I am, though in a different way, 'tis true. The fact seems to emphasize the theory that popular notions are now and again somewhat erroneous notions. His listlessness when out of the saddle would be almost as valuable to a Pall Mall lounger as his energy is valuable when on it. The man of my acquaintance looks more tired of life than does Arthur Augustus Zimmerman when enjoying repose—which is often. In a word, or at least a sentence, Zimmerman the man and Zimmerman the wheelman are two widely different sort of fellows. * * * In his hatred of fuss he resembles an Englishman—an English gentleman—a type that is as admirable as anything in nature. Some day he will become famous."

—D. E. Miller, the popular President of the Springfield (Mass.) Bicycle Club, recently declined to stand for re-election, whereupon a petition requesting him to reconsider his determination was placed in circulation. Every prominent member of his club to whom the petition has been passed has signed the document. The club's election takes place in December.

—An old French insurance company now insures cyclists. For an average yearly premium of $2.10, it pays, in case of death, $400; total incapacity, $400; professional incapacity, $200; partial incapacity, $80. Besides, a weekly payment is made for temporary injuries, and the company is responsible for civil suits brought against subscribers in case of accident.

—"Charley" Ashinger, the old-time professional, will superintend the construction of the track for the nine-day bicycle tournament to be held in Philadelphia, beginning on Dec. 13. The first three days will be devoted to amateur races, after which a six-day affair will be started.

—Zimmerman left France without saying au revoir to all of his acquaintances, and now the French papers say he was rude. The champion's action in this respect was no doubt due to his quiet disposition and desire to hasten home.

—A report sent out from Philadelphia last week had it that Peter Berlo had died in that city of consumption. Berlo is in good health, and will probably take part in a number of the professional races in the Garden this week.

—Road-rider Searle says he believes he can reduce the Chicago to New-York record to four days. He will try to accomplish this next June, when the conditions for such a trial will be the most favorable.

—Francis Peabody, Jr., is a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Mayor of Boston. Mr. Peabody is an enthusiastic wheelman, and will undoubtedly poll a large vote from among the cyclists.

—Monte Scott, the pride of Plainfield, is an inventor of considerable repute, having devised, among other things, several nickel-in-the-slot machines, which bring him in a handsome revenue.

—A comparison of the records made at the Springfield and Waltham tracks shows that thirty-eight world's records have been made on the latter and thirty-three on the former.

—The Michigan Cyclist says that the most prominent candidate for Chairman of the Racing Board to succeed Howard E. Raymond is George D. Gideon of Philadelphia.

—Ray Macdonald intends to try for straight-away records, weather permitting, after the international tournament at Madison Square Garden this week.

—The national assembly of the League of American Wheelmen will have its next annual meeting in this city some time during February.

—Linton's hour record on the Bordeaux track is 28 miles 406 yards. He has covered 50 miles in 1:54:09, and 62 miles 242 yards in 2:24:16 1-5.

—Clarksville, Tenn., has a new track just completed. There will be a meet there on Thanksgiving Day.

—Dubois recently lowered Linton's 100-kilometer record by over three minutes, his time being 2:20:35 2-5.

—Frank J. Jenny, the promising rider of Utica, contemplates joining Class B next season.

—The King and Queen of Italy are both devotees of cycling.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, NOV. 26.

Bowling.—Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

Boxing Bouts.—Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island, 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 27.

Cycling.—International races at Madison Square Garden, 8 P. M.; reception of Greenwich Wheelmen at Lexington Avenue Opera House; reception of Lafayette Wheelmen at Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth Avenue.

Hunt Meets.—Meadowbrooks, at East Williston. Meeting New-York Athletic Club Board of Governors.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28.

Cycling.—International races at Madison Square Garden, 8 P. M.; Harlem Wheelmen's reception at the Ellersile, 80 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; Castle Point Cyclers' reception, Quartet Hall, Hoboken.

Athletics.—Fall games of Twenty-second Regiment Association at armory, Western Boulevard, near Sixty-seventh Street, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 29.

Football.—Brooklyn High School vs. Polytechnic Institute, at Eastern Park, afternoon; New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Pennington Seminary, at Bayonne, N. J., 3 P. M.; Orange Young Men's Christian Association vs. Yonkers Young Men's Christian Association, at Orange; Cranford Athletic Club vs. Cherry X, at Cranford; Harvard vs. University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; Lehigh vs. Cornell, at Ithaca; University of Virginia vs. University of North Carolina, at Richmond; Columbia Athletic Club vs. Boston Athletic Association, at Washington; Columbia Medical Department vs. Long Island College, at Columbia Oval.

Cycling.—International races at Madison Square Garden, morning, afternoon, and evening; Liberty Wheelmen's annual road races on Merrick course; Washington Wheelmen's Fall road races; Bicycle Point races at Jamaica, 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.; College Wheel Club races, Broadway, Flushing; Gramercy Wheelmen's races, on Merrick course; Essex County Roadsters' races at Newark, 9:30 A. M.

Hare and Hounds.—Xavier Athletic Club, run over Fort George course; New-York Athletic Club paper chase, at Travers Island.

Athletic contests at Red Bank, N. J.

Flushing Gun Club shoot.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The first of the semi-monthly shooting tournaments of the Flushing Gun Club will take place on Thanksgiving Day at 10 A. M., and from that date will be held every first and third Saturday in each month. The grounds of the club have been put in the best possible order, with all modern improvements.

—Corbett has issued a challenge in behalf of "Steve" O'Donnell for $5,000 a side directed specially to "Jim" Hall, Peter Maher, or "Ed" Smith, the contest to take place the week of Corbett's fight with Fitzsimmons. A deposit of $1,000 has been made with W. J. Davis for O'Donnell.

—There will be a pigeon shooting match, Tuesday, Dec. 4, between teams of five men, representing Paterson and Elizabeth, N. J., for $100, at Paterson. A return match under like conditions will take place at Elizabeth, Dec. 18.

MANAGER BROOKS'S SUDDEN THOUGHT

He Will Fight Shy of Boston Elks with Big Orders for Seats in Future.

Manager Joseph Brooks of the William H. Crane company was sitting in the smoking room of the Star Theatre Saturday morning, studying up new lithographs for "The Pacific Mail," when a card was handed him, bearing the legend, "John Day, Boston Lodge of Elks." Mr. Brooks expected a demand for free seats, but, as Mr. Crane is a member of the Boston lodge, he gave orders to admit the man. Mr. Day did not ask for free seats. On the contrary, he made a proposition which delighted the managerial soul of Mr. Brooks. A party of the Boston Elks, he said, had come to New-York to surprise Crane by attending the performance at the Star that evening, and he was delegated to secure 165 seats for the performance. The party was at the Astor House, only waiting for a telephone from him that the seats had been reserved, to send its Treasurer up with the money to pay for them.

Mr. Brooks became excited. The best part of the house had been disposed of, as it generally is at most of the theatres for Saturday night. All he could offer Mr. Day, who spoke glibly of many of Crane's Boston friends by name, was seats in rows well back in the house. He remonstrated with Mr. Day for not notifying him sooner of the intended surprise, but finally a block of 165 seats was selected, which the Boston man said would do very well. He went to the telephone and held a conversation with somebody, and then, turning to Mr. Brooks, told him the tickets would be called for in an hour, and started to leave the theatre.

At the door Mr. Day paused, apparently having just remembered something. He took a roll of bills from his pocket, and carefully counted it. Then he returned to Mr. Brooks. "The boys," he said, "have delegated me to get a floral piece to present to Crane. I have ordered one for $50, and I find I have only $27 in my pocket. Would you mind letting me have $23 until I come back to-night?"

"Certainly not," said Mr. Brooks, turning to enter the box office. Then a thought struck the shrewd manager. "Who is the florist?"

Mr. Day named a florist on the Bowery.

"Suppose I telephone to him to send the flowers here, and we will pay him?" said Brooks.

The man stammered and shuffled, and finally agreed to the proposition, and went away. It is hardly necessary to say that no flowers came to the theatre, and nobody applied for the 165 seats. Mr. Brooks's sudden thought saved him from being swindled to the extent of $23. He laughed as heartily as any of his hearers as he told the story yesterday.

CATHOLIC CHURCH CONSECRATED.

The First to be Honored with This Ceremony in Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 25.—The impressive ceremony of consecrating the Church of the Sacred Heart in this city, the first Catholic edifice here to be so honored, was performed this morning by Archbishop Corrigan of New-York. The consecration was private, and took place early, it being followed at 10:30 o'clock by the public services in connection with the affair.

There was a procession of acolytes and clergy from the parochial residence of the Rev. Augustine Wirth, the rector, to the church, they escorting the Archbishop and Bishop Wigger of Newark. The latter offered up the pontifical mass, being assisted by the Rev. Isaac P. Whelan of Paterson as deacon and the Rev. Eugene P. Carroll of Elizabeth as subdeacon. The consecration sermon was preached by the Rev. Alexander Doyle of the Paulists, New-York. The church was filled, admission being by ticket, and the singing was rendered by a selected choir.

In the evening there were solemn vespers, a sermon, and benediction. The visiting clergy, among whom were Abbot Hillary Pfraengle of St. Mary's Benedictine Abbey, Newark; Mgr. Doane of Newark, and several Benedictine priests, together with the Archbishop and Bishop, were entertained at dinner by the Rev. Father Wirth after the mass.

The parish of the Sacred Heart is the youngest but one in the city. The church is a handsome brownstone structure, and was built under the auspices of the present rector, who, before coming to Elizabeth, was for many years a missionary among the Indians in the Northwest. He is a man of much literary ability, and the author of several religious works which have been translated into different languages. He is about sixty-four years old.

KELLOGG ANSWERS PARKERSON

CAUSTIC REPLY TO THE LATTER'S SPEECH MADE IN BOSTON.

Some Personal Remarks That Have a Bearing on the Coming Louisiana Congressional Contests.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Ex-Senator Kellogg of Louisiana has addressed to a Washington paper a somewhat caustic reply to the speech delivered by W. S. Parkerson of New-Orleans at the Home Market Club banquet in Boston. Quoting Mr. Parkerson's claim that he and his friends had "come into the Republican Party and found it disrupted, disorganized, and without brains," and that he and those associated with him in this eleventh-hour movement in behalf of "protection" and the sugar bounty had "made it for the first time respectable for a man in Louisiana to be a Republican," and that they proposed to build up in Louisiana "a party of protection by means of a Government of American white people," Mr. Kellogg incidentally refers to the fact that Mr. Parkerson was the gentleman "who headed the mob which killed a number of miserable Italians in their cells in the Parish Prison of New-Orleans, an act which both President Harrison and Secretary Blaine pronounced to be one of infamy, and for which the United States Government subsequently made an apology and paid indemnity to Italy."

Summarizing the results in the districts which the sugar planters especially assailed, Gov. Kellogg says:

"How does it happen that in these three districts, under the inspiring influence of a party' made respectable for the first time,' according to Mr. Parkerson, and upon a platform which contemplated building up a 'party of protection by means of a Government of American white people,' much larger Democratic majorities were returned than ever before in their history. And this while a Republican tidal wave was sweeping over the rest of the country! All was serene at this election. We did not hear of any vigorous protest or sign of resistance such as we were accustomed to hear at such elections before the time when, as Mr. Parkerson says, he and his friends 'infused brains, respectability, and bravery into the Republican Party.'

"'Yet,' Mr. Parkerson declared, 'we propose to build up a party of protection, and put up men at the elections who will not let any one get the better of them.' If the votes which the 'party of respectability' claims to control were cast, why were they not counted? Is it not evident that if the votes were cast Mr. Parkerson and his friends failed to protect them as they boasted they would do in the interest of 'protection and a Government of American white people?'

"Does it not seem as if, being warned to stand aside, they stood not upon the order of their going, but went at once? Mr. Parkerson says: 'We want no Force bill down in Louisiana.' But with what face can he ask the overwhelming Republican majority in the next Congress to seat, by contest, members returned defeated under such circumstances, and thus give to the purity of the ballot in Louisiana that protection which he and his friends failed to secure for it at the polls?"

NUCLEUS FOR SAN FRANCISCO'S MUSEUM

Collections of Armor, Gems, Bronzes, and Other Curios Bought Here.

With part of the two-hundred-thousand-dollar surplus of the San Francisco Midwinter Fair, its Director General, M. H. De Young, has purchased in New-York the nucleus of a permanent museum for San Francisco, and the exhibits are now on their way to California.

When it was ascertained that the Board of Directors controlled such a handsome balance, the project of a memorial museum was suggested, and Mr. De Young came East with power to purchase what he considered as best suited for the purpose.

So far Mr. De Young has secured a collection that is of greater value, artistically, instructively, and in point of curiosity and scope, than is possessed by many cities which have long had public museums.

The groups are armor, gems, Russian bronzes, Graeco-Roman pottery and glass, old plate, Spanish-Moorish relics, ancient seals, and jewelry.

The armor from the Zschille collection, of 2,400 pieces, which was offered to the Metropolitan Museum of Art for $580,000, consists of fifteen complete suits, dating from 1450 to 1620.

Mr. Kunz of Tiffany & Co. made up the collection of precious stones for the San Francisco Museum.

The bronzes comprise the "Troika Ride," by Lancere. There are twenty-two Graeco-Roman potteries, vases, lamps, &c., from 400 to 200 B. C., and a Tiffany collection of Graeco-Roman glass of the same epoch.

Of old plate, there are a set of Elkington reproductions of old Dutch of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, a "poison cup," and a rosewater salver and ewer in gold repoussé work.

The Spanish-Moorish collection of curiosities and art objects is a good one, but will be largely increased by objects gathered in California.

Napoleonic relics comprise more than 800 medals and coins, commemorative of the reign, campaigns, and exploits of the Corsican, the English satiric medals, and the six-inch Waterloo commemorative medal struck by order of George IV.

Dry Goods.

Arnold Constable & Co

Upholstery

Twenty Pieces Brocatelles $5, former price $10.

Fifteen Pieces Damasks $7, former price $15.

Broadway & 19th st

Pianos.

POETIC EMERSON PIANO.

100 UPRIGHTS TO RENT AT LOWEST PRICES; VIEW TO PURCHASE. LOW PRICES FOR CASH; EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.
EMERSON WAREROOMS, 92 FIFTH AVE.

WALTERS PIANOS.

Largest stock. Bargains, $50 up. Cash, credit, rent, or exchange. 57 and 59 University Place, 54 East 12th St.

Miscellaneous.

MESSRS. C. WELSH & CO., 3 TABERNACLE St., London, beg to solicit regular consignments of fresh oysters, fruit, and other American produce. Best prices realized.

MASSAGE AND SWEDISH MOVEMENTS AT gentlemen's residences. C. THORMAHLEN, 289 5th Av.

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, will sell MONDAY, Nov. 26, at 11 A. M., at 5 and 7 White St., 1 case of nickel soap boxes. JOHN B. SEXTON, Sheriff.
DANIEL E. FINN, Deputy.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,260 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—SECOND FLOOR, NEAR 5th AV. AND 50th St., with other rooms; superior table; also apartments without board; best references, at 74 West 35th.

22d ST., 116 WEST, NEAR 6th AV.—Elegant furnished parlor floor; three large rooms, mirror, bath, hot water; suitable for gentlemen or families; other rooms; single or suite; good table board; French cooking.

22d ST., 24 WEST.—Second floor, handsomely furnished, for small family of adults; private table; attendance first-class; reference.

36th, 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; separately, en suite; excellent table; new decorations; sanitary plumbing, reasonable; references.

37 EAST 62d ST.—Bright, newly-furnished rooms, en suite and singly, with good table.

37 WEST 32d.—Bright and cheerful rooms, with superior board; also table board; references exchanged.

38th ST., 40 EAST, (Murray Hill.)—Large, handsome room on second floor; excellent table and attendance; reference.

48th ST., 17 and 27 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; formerly the Gosford, 9 West 30th St.

47th ST., 16 EAST.—Sunny back parlor and second-story rooms; superior table; references.

51st ST., 50 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; hotel table.

104th ST., 253 WEST.—Board and large front sunny rooms, with spacious dressing rooms, having mirrored wardrobe; fine neighborhood; convenient to L station.

135th ST., 216 WEST.—Two very desirable large rooms; one hall room, to rent with board.

DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE bath, in private family, with board; 68th St. Address L., 251 Columbus Av.

SUPERIOR SECOND FLOOR; BATH; EVERY convenience; with unexceptionable table; opportunity seldom offered; in private family. Address WEST 51ST ST., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

Furnished Rooms.

1.—22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; elegantly-furnished rooms; with private bath; also rooms en suite and small rooms; breakfast, if desired; reference.

11 WEST 22d ST.—Rooms for gentlemen; newly fitted; bath same floor; connects Clark's restaurant, 23d St.

12 WEST 12th ST.—Handsomely-furnished floors or suites of large rooms in a quiet private house; sunny southern exposure overlooking 6th Av.; windows on two sides in every room; references.

25th ST., 116 EAST.—Rooms, en suite or single; parlor and second floor; meals if desired; moderate prices.

31st ST., 52 EAST.—For gentlemen; newly furnished; can give choice; exceptionally pleasant.

35 WEST 38th.—Large furnished sunny front room; running water; use of bath.

45th

B. Altman & Co.

To-day and To-morrow.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

SILKS.

10,000 yards

FANCY SILKS,

Comprising striped Taffeta, Satin, &c., in medium and light colorings, very desirable for house and evening wear, at

82c. yard;

formerly $1.00 to $1.25.

18th St., 19th St., and Sixth Ave.

SHOULD ALARM THE CITY

The Rev. John A. B. Wilson Fears the Power of the Saloon.

FALSE POSITION OF LEADING MEN

Mayor-Elect Strong, Chauncey M. Depew, and Others Seem to Him to be on the Side of Morris Tekulsky.

In his sermon yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. John A. B. Wilson of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church, near Eighth Avenue, said:

"We have sung ourselves hoarse with the praises of the great victory for New-York. We must begin to forecast the further outcome of the victory. What is more important than to prepare for the first assault upon it, as the liquor contingent seeks to turn it into a defeat?

"As a consideration for the assistance rendered by their aid in breaking Tammany Hall, the liquor men are going to ask for such changes in the excise law as will legalize the Sunday sale of liquor and for all-night saloons.

"Some things have already been said by gentlemen high in official and influential position at which the good people of this city should take alarm. In the newspapers of Oct. 28, in reply to a delegation from the German-American Union, Col. William L. Strong is reported to have said: 'I entirely agree with you that the present excise law is antiquated, cumbersome, and impracticable, and in the event of my election as Mayor I would have no hesitancy in suggesting to the Legislature a modification in the direction of greater liberality.'

"We all agree that the present law is 'antiquated, cumbersome, and impracticable.' Who ever knew a law for the regulation of a thing intrinsically evil in itself that was not all of these and more together? There never was a license law of an evil business, and of this evil business, that was not a failure anywhere. So far, we agree with the then candidate and now Mayor-elect. We regret that any seeming political or municipal exigencies should have led him to express a wish for legislation more liberal toward these defilers of law and their lawbreaking business than they have at present.

"That there will be new legislation on this question, I believe, but it will be in the direction of greater liberality for the homes, the mothers, the boys, and the girls, and less for the saloons, their common enemy. With the present liberality of law, the saloonists of the city manage to kill about 13,000 men and women yearly. Most people think that is about 'liberality' enough, and that the next Legislature will think so, in all probability. If not, then the people will think so.

"Short-sighted will be the statesmanship which fails to recognize this victory as a mighty moral protest and an uprising of conscience. And short-lived will be the domination of any party that fails to make this discovery.

"As reported in The New-York Times on Nov. 11, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew has said that the excise law should be so amended as to take the liquor question out of politics, as, according to his information, is done in Ohio. He gives as the method of taking it out of politics by 'making the license high enough and by putting the proceeds in each city and town. Thus a condition satisfactory to each city and town would be reached. Once let the law be passed and it would be an object for each city and town to let it remain undisturbed. The question would then be settled.'

"Dr. Depew, able, genial, popular, lovable as you are, this is the time when you are wholly wrong. You are underestimating the character of the people of this State. The cities and towns cannot be bought with a bribe so damnable. There are noble and true men and women who will rise up and agitate and agitate and agitate. And they will reach the polls with this agitation.

"Hear him again: 'The number of saloons would decrease, because many of them could not afford to pay the increased license fee. This would have the effect of driving out the worst class of saloons. It would clean out of the cities a disreputable class. The better class would do so much more business that they would not mind the increased fee.'

"Strange, isn't it, to hear this kind-hearted man scheming and instructing and moralizing how to increase the business of saloons, and to pay the people enough hush money to keep them still. 'Sell more.' That is, kill more; make more paupers, beggars, lunatics, criminals; drive more women into the streets. Does not this genial scholar know that the worst saloons on the face of the earth are the so-called better class? It is in these that the flower of American manhood is ruined and fitted for graduation to the Bowery, Mulberry Bend, and to death and hell.

"The utterances of these influential gentlemen on this question but accents the danger of the coming assault upon the victory, it comes from the saloonists. But Dr. Depew's plan is not going to be adopted, for Morris Tekulsky says: 'Fully two-thirds of the saloon keepers of New-York City voted this year with the Republican Party. If that party passes a high-license measure they will vote another way next year.'

"Nobody doubts that, Mr. Tekulsky. Their votes are all for sale, every one of them, and if they do not get their ante-election price they will sell them to the highest bidder next time. But you are claiming more than belongs to you. Liquor men are astute if conscienceless politicians. Many of them forecasted the landslide and jumped, thereby playing ingrate to their oldest and best through-thick-and-thin friend, David B. Hill.

"If this is a victory for better government and purer things, it is not a saloon victory, for the saloon stands for and fathers and fosters every depth of depravity that has been uncovered by the Lexow committee. Can it be possible that Dr. Depew or any one else is going to concede that an uprising of the moral forces and conscience elements of the city and State is a victory for the saloon? Morris Tekulsky, whose only good deed in life was the temporary settlement of the Paddy Divver question—can it for a moment be thought that he and Miss Helen Varick Boswell represent the same thing? Whatever the saloon men claim, this is not their victory, and no part of it should ever be accorded them. It was the work of the saloons and the saloonists that compelled this moral uprising. Shall we pass back into their hands the results of the victory against them and the legitimate results of their calling? Never!'

The Rev. Dr. Wilson said that the State Liquor Dealers' Association had prepared a bill to legalize Sunday saloons. Its provisions, he said, had been explained by Morris Tekulsky in The New-York Times, Nov. 14. Mr. Tekulsky said in the interview that if the Republican Legislature made liberal excise laws it would be supported by the liquor men. There must be a provision for Sunday opening. But Mr. Tekulsky was opposed to Mayor Schieren's scheme of opening from 1 to 5 o'clock, and said that Mr. Depew's plan of high license would not be adopted by the Legislature, because the Republican Party had assured the saloon men during the campaign that high license was dead.

"Now, what does it all mean?" asked the Rev. Mr. Wilson. "Simply this: After a great moral upheaval against a state of things which the liquor business has made, the men, the major part of whom were against it, now come forward and say: 'Gentlemen, our friends of Tammany Hall, in consideration of blackmail paid them in hand, permitted us to override the Christian Sabbath and all considerations of order and decency, and to outrage and trample upon the rights of women and children and all good citizens, which we are not. We, a very small minority, supported your good government movement; but we now demand of you the legitimatization of the outrages against decency and good order which we had to pay for in blackmail before. We do not intend to change our business or cease outrages against society, but we want you to legitimatize them, and be quick about it. We are outraging God and the people, but we want the Legislature to make law-abiding citizens of us by statute. We expect the decency of New-York to stand in silence while you give us a character.'

"My people, are you ready for this? Let every pulpit in the State and city speak out in thunder tones that this shall not be. That Morris Tekulsky, though king of the dark domain of the liquor traffic, is neither King nor God of New-York City or State, and that the conscience element does not propose to fall down and worship his graven image. Tell it everywhere, that we are not going to surrender to the murderous and damnable liquor traffic this time."

CAUSES FOR THANKSGIVING.

The Rev. S. B. Rossiter Preaches About the Recent Victory of Reform.

The North Presbyterian Church, Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, was decorated with flags, banners, and greens yesterday morning, and a large congregation was present to hear the Rev. S. B. Rossiter preach upon "Causes for Thanksgiving in This Present Time." His text was "Oh, clap your hands, all ye people."

The Rev. Dr. Rossiter said: "I thank God for what Dr. Parkhurst has accomplished. To this one man is due the credit of the recent victory over vice. Many men helped him, but it was his sword that gave the death stroke to the monster of wickedness. I thank God that we are delivered from those men in high places who even sold the laws.

"I thank God that the new Constitution has been ratified by the people. I thank God that the people have voted against horse-race betting and pool selling. The gamblers and horsemen say we will have no more horse racing; that no more fine horses will be bred. That may be true. The lords and ladies of the race track may not gamble and grow rich, the grand stands may be torn down, the race tracks plowed up—but we can live on though there may never be another horse race in this land, and for this victorious revolution I say, 'Oh, clap your hands, all ye people.'"

Vermont Has Five Cities Now.

RUTLAND, Nov. 25.—The Vermont Legislature has just created two new cities, Montpelier and Barre, making five cities—Vergennes, Burlington, Rutland, Montpelier, and Barre. Vergennes is the oldest city in New-England. Barre will be the third city in population in the State—8,000. The Legislature will adjourn on Wednesday, after a six weeks' session.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP

—An Actor's Sudden Disappearance.—Allen Demond, who played the part of Sir John Woodmere in "The Prodigal Daughter," disappeared last Monday in Philadelphia, and has not been heard of since. The members of the company knew little about him, as he was very reserved. He is said to have a wife, who is an actress, and to have made his home, when not on the road, with his mother, in Brooklyn. He left behind him a week's salary, which was due on Tuesday. In his trunk was found nothing but a dress suit. As Mr. Demond was not known to have any troubles, either financial or domestic, his disappearance has given rise to suspicions of foul play, and the police, both of Philadelphia and this city, are investigating the case.

—Actor Salvini Sued.—Louise Starr, an actress, brought suit in a St. Paul (Minn.) court, Saturday, against Alexander Salvini, for $10,000 damages, alleging that while acting with Salvini in that city a few weeks ago he threw a glass in her face, cutting open her cheek and rendering her unconscious. Salvini says that the glass struck a table and a fragment cut Miss Starr's face, and at the sight of the blood she fainted. The suit was dismissed, on the ground that Miss Starr is not twenty-one years old. She says she will renew it, as a minor, through a guardian.

—The Brownies in Fairyland.—Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger have purchased from Palmer Cox all his interest in "The Brownies in Fairyland," a cantata written by Mr. Cox and Malcolm Douglas. It has no connection with the Brownie spectacle now running at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, but is a cantata for children to play, and is performed without any scenic equipment whatever. Palmer Cox and Malcolm Douglas are still partners of Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger in the spectacular production of "The Brownies."

—"The Shop Girl."—This new musical comedy, which was presented successfully at the Gaiety Theatre in London, Saturday evening, will be seen here next season, interpreted by a company which George Edwardes will send over for the purpose. The success of his American venture with "A Gaiety Girl" has inspired Mr. Edwardes to regard this country as a good field for all his enterprises, and he promises to become in the future an important factor in the amusements of this and other large American cities.

—"Gismonda" in English.—The work of preparation for Fanny Davenport's production of Sardou's "Gismonda" is far advanced, and rehearsals are well in hand. It is announced that the play will positively have its first American production at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Dec. 10. Miss Davenport has engaged a strong company, each member having been selected for his special fitness for the part assigned him. The scenery and costumes will be duplicates of those used by Sarah Bernhardt in Paris.

—Marion Manola Improving.—Authoritative news from Boston reports that Marion Manola's mental condition is rapidly improving. She has frequently been seen in the audience at theatres recently, and is announced to appear on the stage of the Boston Theatre to-night at a performance to be given for the benefit of herself and her husband, John W. Mason. She is frequently seen walking in the streets of Boston with her husband, and her friends now have hope of her complete recovery in a short time.

—Helen Bertram's New Song.—Gustav Kerker has written a new song for Helen Bertram, called "I Love Her Alone," which she is now singing in the first act of "Little Christopher Columbus" at the Garden Theatre. It is well suited to the singer's voice, and has become one of the most popular features of the burlesque.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Stout Boys

Need not cause parents the expense of having clothes made to order to be sure of getting exactly the right fit.

We cut a line of goods particularly for them, at a range of prices which includes everything desirable, with the usual guarantee of satisfactory wear, and all the other advantages to be derived from buying Children's Clothing where that is made the exclusive business.

60-62 West 23d St.

SPECIAL SUIT SALE.

For this week we have selected another large line of Ladies' Suits and Silk Waists, which will be placed on sale, as follows:

Ladies' Cloth Suits
$20 and $25 Suits, for $10.
$30 " $40 " " $15.
$50 " $60 " " $25.

Also the balance of our foreign Model Costumes and many beautiful productions from our own workroom, from $35 to $100. These prices, in many cases, are less than half value. The garments are in the new designs for Fall and Winter.

Fur Department Special Items include Seal Skin Coats at $150 and $200 and all the new popular Furs, at equally attractive prices.

A new Electric Seal Cape, at $30; worth from $40 to $45.

In the Cloak Department, a line attracting great attention, is a superb assortment of Coats, at $25 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

ANTI-TOXINE DISTRIBUTED

First Importation of the Diphtheria Cure Received in New-York.

DOCTORS NEEDING IT GET A SUPPLY

Lehn & Fink, the Importers, Got but a Small Quantity, but Sold It Cheaply—A Physician's View.

The first trade importation of Behring's diphtheria anti-toxine, the newly-discovered specific for diphtheria, was received in this city late Saturday evening.

The firm first in the field with a supply of what, by some eminent physicians is regarded as a positive cure for diphtheria, is Lehn & Fink, 128 William Street.

Physicians were by them promptly notified of the arrival of the serum, and a representative of the firm was on hand all day Sunday answering inquiries and supplying the diphtheria remedy.

The anti-toxine was only given to physicians who showed proofs of having actual and urgent cases of diphtheria under treatment, these measures being necessitated by the scarcity of the remedy. Its therapeutic value and the opportunities for saving life make it necessary to keep the remedy out of the hands of persons actuated by curiosity or greed.

Among the physicians who obtained supplies for use in their private practice were Prof. August Caillé of the New-York Post-Graduate School and Hospital, 185 Second Avenue; Dr. Seneca D. Powell of 12 West Fortieth Street, Dr. Carl Mund of 308 East Sixty-seventh Street, Dr. Hoenning of Hoboken, N. J., and Dr. Marcus K. Goldsmith of 1,704 Lexington Avenue.

The diphtheria anti-toxine solution, as discovered by Prof. Behring of Berlin, is supplied in three strengths, designated Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The No. 1 is used in the treatment of diphtheria in children under ten years of age, and for all incipient cases. Nos. 2 and 3 are recommended for use in advanced cases.

The injections are made with either a Koch or a Pasteur syringe, and under the ribs, in the loins, or the inner surface of the thighs.

The anti-toxine comes in small bottles, holding ten cubic centimeters—about two teaspoonfuls. The amount contained in each bottle is equivalent to what is termed 600 anti-toxine normals, and is sufficient for one case. No. 2 contains the equivalent of 1,000 anti-toxine normals.

As a prophylactic to persons exposed to diphtheria, it is recommended to inject about sixty anti-toxine normals, or one-tenth of the contents of a vial of No. 1.

To a reporter of The New-York Times L. F. Fink of the firm said he was much gratified with the response which physicians had made to his invitation to call for supplies of the remedy, and he was well satisfied with the result of his Sunday's work.

Lehn & Fink, in contracting for its distribution, waived all commercial considerations, and a merely nominal price was asked for the seven vials, all of which were quickly disposed of.

So highly is the remedy regarded in Germany that public collections are made through the press for the purpose of buying the anti-toxine and supplying the remedy free for the treatment of the poor.

Dr. Seneca D. Powell, who retires to-night as President of the Medical Society of the County of New-York, said of his purchase and the remedy:

"My attention was called to a letter from Lehn & Fink stating that they had just received by steamer a very limited amount of anti-toxine, which they wished to offer to reputable members of the medical profession for immediate use.

"I called and found Mr. Fink, who supplied me with a bottle of Strength No. 1 at a nominal cost. The fact that this firm has placed at the disposition of the medical profession serum that it had procured at great expense and with great difficulty is of considerable importance. I think it merits recognition.

"Let me tell you why. The only other anti-toxine that I know of is for sale at $50 a dose.

"Do I believe in it? Only by what I have been told by men in whom I have confidence as a result of their experience.

"I am just now sending the serum I procured by special post delivery to a prominent physician of Louisville, Ky., who was matriculated at the Post-Graduate here. He telegraphed me yesterday: 'My child has diphtheria; send anti-toxine at any cost.' He not long ago said that diphtheria was all around him, and he feared his children would catch it. He then knew that anti-toxine could be bought for $50 a dose and asked me about it. I said that any person who would be robber enough to ask such a sum would be dishonest enough to sell a spurious or a diluted serum.

"I was again told to-day that there was a supply of the material in the market—not that at Lehn & Fink's—at $50 the dose, and that it was furnished by a physician as a speculation. I am ashamed that any man having right to the title of physician should be guilty of such vile, unprofessional greed of gain. I cannot give his name, but it will be divulged in the end.

"This is not the first importation of the serum. Some of it was brought by physicians to this city last September, and the Board of Health obtained a bottle of it, I believe. It should favor the application of the city's money to the manufacture of anti-toxine here, and the Board of Health is the proper department to undertake it.

"In contrast to the moneymaking propensities of the physician who sells this life-saving remedy at $50 a dose, it is pleasant to relate that one of the men who today received a supply of the serum, got it for me, having learned that I was looking for some. He refused to receive any pay for it. As I am supplied, I shall, of course, return it to him, and retain a very pleasant remembrance of his act."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Chicago, Nov. 25.—Fire this evening destroyed the establishment of the Cold Blast Feather Company at 56 and 58 Van Buren Street. Loss on stock and building, $70,000. Louis H. Everts of Philadelphia is President of the company.

Pana, Ill., Nov. 25.—Fire at Rosamond, four miles west of here, to-day, destroyed the large hay barn of F. L. Dodge, with 1,200 tons of hay and 8,000 bushels of grain, two dwellings, and four box cars. Loss $30,000.

We don't know whether rough overcoats are warmer than smooth or not; but they look it, and what fun it is to bury your hands in the long woolly surface!

Begin at $16: black frieze, woolly and tough; chinchilla is woollier, $18, $20, $25 (very woolly); ratine, fine and soft, $40; perle, as fine and softer, $45; Montagnac, the extreme of warmth and luxury—almost silky—black $50, gray $55.

That's a quick skit over 'em.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

CARPETS.

Clearing Up Sale.

Great Reductions in all the various grades.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT.

"THE NEW HARTFORD,"

Equal in effect to an Oriental, and AT ABOUT THE PRICE OF A SMYRNA.

We have also made from odd pieces and patterns of every quality of Carpets, RUGS, (with borders,) suitable for all kinds of rooms,

At Remnant Prices.

(Bring size of room.)

LACE CURTAINS

We offer the balance of stock purchased from one of the oldest and largest manufacturers in Europe, consisting of Irish Point, Brussels, and Tamboured Lace Curtains and Sash Goods,

At Less Than Importer's Wholesale Price.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AV., 13th AND 14th STS.

SENATOR WALSH ON POLITICS

AS MANY DEMOCRATS, HE THINKS, AS TWO YEARS AGO.

In Georgia Cheap Cotton Was a Factor in the Voting—He Would Vote for Free Coal, Sugar, and Iron.

Senator Patrick Walsh of Georgia, editor of The Augusta Chronicle, was at the Astor House yesterday.

"What was the cause of the decreased Democratic pluralities in the South?" he was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times.

"Five-cent cotton, I reckon," he replied.

"The figures in some of the States—in fact, in many, both North and South," he continued, "show that the actual decrease in the Democratic vote this year was not so great as was the decrease in the Republican vote in 1890. The figures show that in many, or most, of the States the changes were brought about, not because Democrats voted the Republican ticket, but because Democrats staid away from the polls.

"At the same time, the result was an overwhelming change.

"I think this shows, with great force, that there is all over the country an independent vote which is sufficient to change the results all over the country.

"Take the result in New-York. There are as many Democrats in this State as there were two years ago, but there were peculiar conditions and unusual influences. I believe the work of the Lexow committee had an effect, not only all over this State, but in many parts of the country. The exposures which The New-York Times made of the Tweed rascality twenty years ago had a far-reaching effect on the party with which Tammany was allied."

"What will become of the bills providing for free sugar, free iron, &c.? Will they be enacted at the next session of Congress?"

"I have had no consultation with any Senators on this subject, and I do not know what their disposition is. I can only say that for myself I would be willing to vote for a bill providing for free coal, free sugar, and free iron. I do not know, however, whether these bills will be considered."

"How do the people of the South regard the recent bond issue?"

"They are not in favor of it in my State, I think," the Senator answered.

"What do they want?" Mr. Walsh was asked.

"What they want," said he, thoughtfully, "is ten-cent cotton—or possibly fifteen-cent cotton."

AN AMERICAN LINER OVERDUE

The Indiana a Week Behind Her Scheduled Time of Arriving.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—The American Line steamship Indiana, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, is a week overdue. The non-arrival of the steamer is undoubtedly due to the tempestuous weather that has prevailed at sea, but no anxiety for its safety is felt.

The Indiana, though a small steamer in comparison with the more modern liners, is a stanch vessel. In buffeting the seas some of her machinery may have broken and thus compelled her to proceed slowly. The Indiana has 140 passengers aboard, all steerage.

The Indiana's sister ship, the Pennsylvania, from Antwerp, is also a few days overdue, but she was spoken on Nov. 22 in latitude 43 degrees 33 minutes, longitude 57 degrees 46 minutes, by the Britannic, and probably will be in in a day or so.

The steamship Calvin, which arrived today, reports passing, on Nov. 21, in latitude 40° longitude 61°, a cylindrical life raft with a bucket attached to it. "No. 2" was painted on the raft. It was the kind used by passenger steamships, and may have been washed from the deck of some vessel by a heavy sea, as there was no sign that it had carried any occupants.

KNIGHTS SAY THERE IS DISCRIMINATION

Several Thousand Workmen Alleged to Have Been Forced Out of Work.

A conference of Knights of Labor tailors and shirtmakers was held yesterday at 80 Clinton Street, and charges were made that Harry White, Charles Reichers, and other leaders of the Garment Workers of America had conspired with clothing manufacturers to force all Knights of Labor workingmen out of clothing workshops.

District Assembly No. 49 met yesterday afternoon, and also listened to charges that White and Reichers were engaged in depriving Knights of Labor tailors of work, and that they had succeeded in getting 3,000 Knights discharged. The assembly appointed a committee to investigate the charges.

The shirtmakers, after having gained a victory some time ago, have again had to submit to a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages. The men say they will soon order a strike.

The City of Lincoln Damaged.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 25.—The British steamer City of Lincoln, Capt. Steele, sixteen days out from Antwerp, bound for Halifax and Boston, arrived here this afternoon in a damaged condition, requiring repairs, as well as a fresh supply of coal.

She encountered a series of heavy westerly gales, impeding her progress and buffeting her about. Her decks were swept and everything movable was carried away. Her hatches were stove in by the heavy seas and there are three feet of water in her hold. Part of her cargo, which is largely composed of sugar, has shifted, and many packages are broken.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

BLANKETS.

2,000 Pairs

Eastern Wool Blankets.

Ten quarter 2.20 and 2.98 pair, formerly 3.50 and 4.25.

Eleven quarter 2.98 and 3.35 pair, formerly 4.00 and 4.75.

5,000 Pairs

California Blankets.

Ten quarter 3.35 and 4.50 pair, formerly 4.75 and 5.50.

Eleven quarter 4.25, 4.98, and 5.98 pair, formerly 5.50, 6.50, and 7.50.

Twelve quarter 4.98, 5.98, and 6.50 pair, formerly 6.00, 7.50, and 8.75.

Three Specials IN Marseilles Spreads, 1.65, 2.25, 2.65; formerly 2.25, 3.25, and 3.98 each.

FULL LINE Brass and Enamel Beds AT LOWEST PRICES.

Ladies' Cloak and Suit Dep't.

Ladies' Short Jackets in Chinchilla, Rough Cheviots, and Kerseys, finely finished, Silk facings and linings, 14.98 up.

Plush Capes. Single and Double, Short, Medium and Long, Silk lined throughout and fur trimmed, 9.98 up.

Special Reduction IN Ladies' Imported and Domestic Tailor-made Suits and Costumes, Immense Variety.

Ladies' WRAPPERS and HOUSE GOWNS AT LOW PRICES.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Untrimmed Hats.

LATEST SHAPES AND COLORS.

1,000 DOZEN French Felt Hats, 67c. each; regular price, 1.10 to 1.50.

DRESS GOODS.

Fancy Cheviots, all wool, nine styles, 39c. yd., worth 75c.

Fancy Suitings and Wide Wale Serges, all wool, 52 inches wide, 68c. yd., worth 1.10.

IMPORTED Figured Whip Cords and Diagonals, Natte, Jacquard, and other fancy weaves, Blacks only, 69c. yd., reduced from .98, 1.25, 1.45.

CHRISTOPHER DONLON'S DEATH

A Supposed Case of Suicide at Port Richmond May Have Been a Murder—Police Investigating.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Nov. 25.—District Attorney Fitzgerald and the police began to-day an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Christopher Donlon, who was found hanging to a bedstead in his home, in Elm Street, this place, at midnight Friday.

Coroner Whitman pronounced it a case of suicide, and the only explanation given for commencing an investigation thirty-six hours after the finding of the body is the statement that it seems improbable that the man could have hanged himself in the position in which the body was found.

Coroner Whitman, who is a physician, said to a reporter for The New-York Times that the body had been lowered upon the floor when he first saw it, and he had not considered it necessary to make an autopsy, as the case seemed to be plainly one of suicide. He admitted that he had a conference this morning with the District Attorney and the undertaker who removed the body, and that the police had been called upon to make an investigation. He said that Mrs. Donlon had told contradictory stories relative to the manner in which the body had been first discovered. The fact that the features were perfectly natural and did not show the discoloration and distortion usual in cases of strangulation might be considered as suspicious.

Undertaker Silvie is very confident that the man could not have hanged himself in the position in which the body was found. The rope was a heavy one, three-fourths of an inch in diameter. In one end of it was a loop eight inches long, through which the other end had been passed to make the noose. This had been fastened to the head of the bedstead in such a way that it might easily have become loosened by the struggles of the man, and only four feet from the floor. It was necessary for him to have raised his knees nearly to his chin to hang himself.

Mr. Silvie believed it was possible for some one to have entered Donlon's house, killed him, and then suspended the body as it was found.

Donlon, who was sixty-one years old, lived with his wife and a son seven years old. He had a grown-up son and daughter who do not live at home. It is said that the relations of the family have not been pleasant.

Mrs. Donlon says that at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon she and the little boy went to Brooklyn to visit friends. They did not reach home until after 11 o'clock that night, when the body of Mr. Donlon was found. Mr. Donlon owned three houses and was reputed to be financially well to do. His neighbors have considered him strange, but not insane.

Pekin Censor's Arduous Tasks.

From The London Daily News.

The Censor of Pekin has arduous tasks to perform. We find an Imperial decree which says that this official, having denounced Ch'ing K'uan, an Under Secretary in the Imperial Household Department, on the ground of "obscure family, liability to give and accept bribes, and otherwise disreputable conduct," secret inquiries have been made as to the truth of the charge. It has now been found that "his declaration about the ages of his mother and sisters has not been true, which proves that the charge of obscure birth is true." His getting illegal interest for moneys lent proves disreputability of conduct, and his seven years' office in charge of the silver vaults of the Imperial Household Department proves that he has made use of bribery to be able to retain a lucrative post so long beyond the usual terms of office. His new residence, "built and furnished most expensively and showily, proves that he has gotten his gains in an illegal manner." Hence "the said Ch'ing K'uan is ordered to be stripped of his rank, his claim to Bannership erased from the records, and the Commander of the Pekin Gendarmerie is ordered to seal up his new residence and various properties for confiscation to the throne."

The well-known furniture house of GEO. C. FLINT CO., 43 West 23d St., is offering astonishing opportunities in all kinds of furniture.—Adv.

DOES DOHERTY WANT A SALOON

If that Is the ex-Captain's Desire, Dr. Abbott's Brooklyn Congregation Is Against Him.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in his sermon in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, referred to the great number of saloons in the vicinity of the bridge entrance. Now, he said, applications have been made for two more licenses, one for 171 Washington Street and one at the southeast corner of Liberty and High Streets.

It is said that ex-Police Captain Doherty, who was recently dismissed from the New-York Police Department, is interested in the saloon at 171 Washington Street.

Dr. Abbott said there were twenty-five saloons open within three blocks of the bridge entrance, and within four minutes' walk of the entrance there were forty.

The result of Dr. Abbott's remarks was that a petition was drawn up. It is addressed to the Excise Commissioners, and reads as follows:

"The undersigned residents and property owners of the City of Brooklyn protest against the granting of licenses to saloons for the sale of liquor at 171 Washington Street and at the southeast corner of Liberty and High Streets.

"There are already more than twenty-five saloons within a radius of three blocks, and the establishment of others would be an injury to all the property in the neighborhood."

This petition was signed by over 400 persons, and Dr. Abbott appointed Henry L. Pratt, W. H. Kent, William C. Beecher, Benjamin F. Blair, and the Rev. Horace Porter as a committee to present the petition to the Excise Commissioners to-day.

SPIRIT OF UNREST WILL BE LAID

When Society Has Adjusted Itself to Present Conditions, Says Seth Low.

The Workingmen's Club of the Church of the Holy Communion celebrated its twenty-second anniversary last evening in the church, Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Mottet, pastor of the Church, led the exercises, which consisted of prayers, singing, and an address by President Seth Low of Columbia College.

Mr. Low said, in part:

"The student in the university who studies abstract subjects is as much a workingman as the mechanic. Each fills his place. To make a success of anything, you must have your heart in your work, and so I say love such work as Providence has allotted you. A spirit of unrest is now abroad, but in the light of history it ought not to alarm us. This unrest is really the result of the marvelous progress of the last twenty-five years, for it is a remarkable fact that in that time, 50 per cent of the standing capital of the country has been rendered valueless, and 40 per cent of the workingmen have had to change their occupations.

"In this country the laborer is equal to the President. Each is entitled to one vote only. But it is the tendency of this age for the individual to lose himself in association. The laboring man joins the labor union, the rich man the trust. This is an age of combine. Society has not yet adjusted itself to this state of things, but when it will have done so, depend upon it, this unrest will disappear.

"The progress and evolution of the past nineteen centuries has been the result of the great force which came into the world—that of Christ. Although in the whole Bible there is not one word prohibiting slavery, still the principles inculcated in the Bible were responsible for the abolition of slavery. And is it not fair to suppose that the principles of Christ will solve the problems of the present day?"

Secretary W. C. Burkinshaw read his annual report, showing receipts for the club for the last year of $2,432.56, of which all but $301.96 was expended. For death benefits, $1,020 were paid out, and for sick benefits, $603.98.

A Three-Year-Old Firemaker.

Three-year-old Willie Fox of 161 Troy Avenue, Brooklyn, built a bonfire in the area of his house yesterday. His clothing caught fire, and he was severly burned about the body and legs. He was attended at his home by an ambulance surgeon.

CITY AND VICINITY

—The new wing to the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids will be opened at Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Thanksgiving Day. The ceremonies begin at 2:30 P. M., and of those who will speak are President Jacob H. Schieff, ex-Mayor Hewitt, Charles S. Fairchild, John E. Parsons, M. W. Platzek, and the Rev. Stephen Wise.

—George Douglass Newry, who is connected with the book-binding establishment of S. A. Doane & Co. at 64 Lafayette Place, and who has been mysteriously missing since last Thursday, was still absent from his home last night. He lives at 115 Perry Street. Before his disappearance he drew $60 from the bank. His wife thinks he has met with foul play.

—Entertainments will be given in the chapel and girls' school of the New-York House of Refuge, Randall's Island, next Thursday, beginning at 10:30 A. M. The Island is reached from East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street by the boat Refuge. There will be singing and addresses by the boys and girls, and the Rev. Robert Rogers will speak.

—Martin Mullen, thirty-nine years old, of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Girard Avenue, while crossing the viaduct at One Hundred and Sixtieth Street yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, stumbled and fell over the retaining wall. His back was broken by the fall. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

—The American Museum of Natural History, Manhattan Square, Central Park, Seventy-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, is open free to the public every Tuesday and Saturday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Brooklyn.

—Joseph Daly, a junk dealer at 251 Tillary Street, was arrested yesterday, charged with receiving stolen goods. The alleged stolen articles consisted of copper castings and brass valves, and they were taken from the machine shop at the navy yard. Daly said that he had not purchased them, but that four men drove up to his shop in a truck and asked him to take care of the goods until Monday.

—When the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption, at York and Jay Streets, was closed Saturday night, the contents of the poor box were taken in charge by the custodian of that work. It was discovered yesterday that thieves had entered the church through a rear window. The poor box had been broken open, but the thieves did not acquire much.

—The Fourteenth Regiment is under orders to assemble in its armory, in North Portland Avenue, Thursday, Dec. 6, for the purpose of participating in the laying of the cornerstone of the new armory, at Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The War Veterans' Association, under command of Gen. E. B. Fowler, will also assist in the ceremonies.

—Trolley Car No. 51 of the Bergen Street line struck a truck owned by Cranford & Valentine, the contractors, yesterday. Daniel Keenan of 143 Troy Avenue, the motorman, was thrown off the car and received severe injuries.

—John McNamee, twenty-eight years old, of 307 Van Brunt Street, while under the influence of liquor late Saturday night, cut his throat with a razor. He is now at the Long Island College Hospital and is expected to recover.

—Mrs. Mary Quicker, twenty-seven years old, of Stone Avenue, near Lavonia Avenue, after a quarrel with her husband yesterday, took carbolic acid. She is an inmate of St. Mary's Hospital and will probably recover.

—The Board of Aldermen will meet to-day.

Suggestion to the Nobility.

From The London Truth.

An advertisement in a financial paper gives to "a gentleman (musical preferred)" the opportunity of being received "as paying guest in a commodious old mansion, twelve miles from London, surrounded by a park, with ancestral trees." Another of our old nobility, I suppose, brought down on his knees by the new estate duty. But here is a chance for the Duke of Devonshire which might save us from that threatened national calamity, the shutting up of Chatsworth. Why not take in a few boarders? With a Duchess at the head of the table to pour out the tea, you might charge what you like, and pay the next Duke's estate duty two or three times over.

FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY AT VERY LOW PRICES, At Cowperthwait's New Store, 104 WEST 14th ST., NEAR 6th AV.

Monday
Nov. 26-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

ADMIRAL MEADE'S LETTER

It Created a Good Deal of Comment in Washington.

HIS PROTEST TO THE DEPARTMENT

Acting Secretary McAdoo's Reply Said to be Very Severe—Possibility that Meade May Retire.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—From information obtainable at the Navy Department, the substance of which was sent to The New-York Times, it was the general inference that the language and purport of Admiral Meade's protest against being detailed to serve on the Cincinnati Board of Inquiry were of so objectionable a tone that official disapproval was demanded. Very few persons know just what the language of the Admiral was, but it is assumed that, if it called for disapproval from the department, its offensiveness must have been obvious.

Just what will come of even so mild a remonstrance as is contained in a letter disapproving of the manner of addressing the department no one ventures to assert, except those who know the Admiral well and say that his high spirit will not brook what he will certainly regard more seriously than any one not affected by the censure.

There are intimations that the letter to the department contained some phrases indicating what would be the result of approval of his criticism of his assignment to the board of inquiry. It is learned that he threatened that if the department insisted upon his service on the board, after he had declared that he should regard such a detail as derogatory to his rank, he would take advantage of the provision of law entitling him to be retired after forty years of service, and abandon all his hopes of doing the navy service by retiring from it.

A great deal has been said in some of the accounts of the trouble between Admiral Meade and the department about the relations alleged to exist between Admiral Ramsay, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Admiral Meade, and some incidents tending to illustrate the strained relations existing between them have been revived to prove that the appointment of Admiral Meade to the Cincinnati Board of Inquiry may have been made with the design, on the part of Admiral Ramsay, to humiliate Admiral Meade. The friends of both the Admirals admit that there has been no love lost between them. Admiral Meade has freely conversed about what he has regarded as the hostile attitude toward him of Admiral Ramsay.

But Admiral Ramsay was not alone able to detail Admiral Meade as a member of the board of inquiry. Upon the report of injury to the Cincinnati, the accident was the subject of consultation in the department, and it was decided that an inquiry should be ordered. The matter was then turned over to Judge Advocate General Lemly, who was directed to prepare the papers. After consultation with the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation as to the composition of the board, the papers, with the list of officers recommended for service, were submitted to the acting Secretary, Mr. McAdoo, who approved the list, after he had carefully scanned it.

There was no suggestion from any one that the leading of the list with the name of the Commandant of the New-York Navy Yard was in any way a reflection upon his rank or dignity. Even if there were reasons why Admiral Meade should not be detailed to sit with the board of inquiry, it is suggested that it was possible for him to communicate his objections to the department in such a way as to make it impossible for the department to disregard his remonstrances. But a remonstrance may be couched in language that renders it impossible for the department to regard it as other than offensive. Admiral Meade appears to have made the impression that he was heated, after brief consideration of what he considered as a humiliating order, and in his temper, abandoned discretion, and gave way to an inclination to speak his mind without much reference to regulations.

As Acting Secretary McAdoo passed upon the papers ordering the court of inquiry, thus approving the list as it was made up by Admiral Ramsay and Judge Advocate General Lemly, Admiral Meade's criticisms were directed to the department, and not to one officer or individual. The disapproval of his language is on the ground that it was criticism of the action of the head of the navy. His criticism implied, if it was intended otherwise, a careless discharge of duty by the Secretary of the Navy, and Admiral Meade could not be permitted to be the judge of that. If he judged it for himself, and had not communicated his opinion in an official manner, it would not have challenged the censure of the department.

As stated in dispatches in The New-York Times, Admiral Meade filed a protest against such work as was demanded of him as senior member of the Cincinnati Board of Inquiry, and based his objections to the task on the ground of his high rank. The protest, when received in Washington, was a surprise to the Navy Department people, but they were equal to the unusual circumstance, and that officer was immediately detached from the Cincinnati board, and Capt. Bunce, who was available for this duty, was assigned to the board.

An officer who, by virtue of his position has read the Meade protest, is authority for the statement that considerable feeling was displayed by Admiral Meade in expressing his opinion of the extra duty which he was called upon to perform, and the tenor of the protest gave the reader the impression that Admiral Meade's dislike for work of this kind amounted to contempt.

The department authorities, unaccustomed to so free an expression from an officer ordered to perform a certain duty, could not allow the matter to rest with the mere detachment of Meade from the Cincinnati board. Detachment would have appeared to carry with it a recognition of and agreement with Meade's argument. The reply which he has by this time received, over the signature of Assistant Secretary McAdoo, will dispel any such misapprehension. It is no uncommon thing to have officers make proper efforts to secure agreeable billets, and instances have been known where naval officers have exerted such influence as they could command to secure for themselves such details as were agreeable or convenient, but no one in the department to-day was able to recall an instance of an officer who had objected to perform board duty assigned him, especially in the form of a protest calling for a virtual letter of reprimand from higher authority.

One of the most important matters of discipline in the army and navy is respect for orders, and that element is the foundation of discipline. The Secretary of the Navy has a right to order a naval officer to whatever duty he believes will serve the best interests of the Government, and officers are not invited or supposed to object to assignments. No order is made unless upon the advice of naval officers of experience and discretion

Admiral Ramsay, who is Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, always advises the Secretary regarding the assignment of officers to duty, and Admiral Ramsay is one of the strictest disciplinarians of the navy. He would not be likely to transgress custom or "unwritten law" in suggesting the detail of an officer of his own rank to duty which was beneath its dignity and station. It is insisted that there are abundant precedents for just such duty as Meade was ordered upon in this Cincinnati board. He was convenient to the investigation required of the board, and his squadron duties did not interfere with the proper performance of the duty. These conditions and the unusual spectacle of an officer of Meade's reputation and ability throwing back an order of the Secretary are what have caused surprise.

In the gossip which the incident has called forth to-day there has been an attempt to fasten upon Admiral Ramsay the responsibility of giving to the public the account of Meade's predicament. It is said that lack of friendliness between the two is the result of a quarrel in midshipman days, but those who know Admiral Ramsay and his freedom from prejudice and personal bias promptly discredit the assertion that he disclosed that officer's position, to the latter's embarrassment or humiliation.

Acting Secretary McAdoo's letter indicates, in clear and concise terms, the duty of naval officers of all grades, and recalls to Meade's attention certain regulations which, to an officer of his experience, are perhaps sufficiently well known. The letter is reported as being severe in tone, and intended as an expression of the department's displeasure at the offender's conduct. The letter has not been hastily written or hurriedly dispatched. It is meant to "close the incident." Those who know Admiral Meade, however, would not be surprised if he contributed further to the controversy, for he is known as a "fighter." It may be that he will take refuge in retirement.

MORE ROOM FOR SICK INFANTS

Opening of an Addition to the Babies' Hospital—Nearly All the Beds Occupied by Poor Children.

Many women prominent in society were present Saturday afternoon at the formal opening of the new addition to the Babies' Hospital, at Fifty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue.

The hospital formerly only occupied the building at 657 Lexington Avenue, but recently the house at 659 was acquired.

The two buildings are duplicates in construction, and are connected on each floor. The new addition was long ago found necessary.

Dr. T. E. Satterwaite, the President of the Board of Directors, presided at the exercises yesterday. After prayer by the Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, the medical report for the last year was read by Dr. L. Emmett Holt, the physician in charge of the hospital.

An address was then delivered by Prof. A. Jacobi, upon the proper medical attendance necessary for babies. He said it was a surprising announcement to make that it was only thirty years ago that medical students first began to receive instruction in regard to the diseases of children. He commended the women present for the charitable interest which they took in the welfare of the hospital.

Some remarks were also made by Bishop Potter.

The hospital was open for public inspection for three hours during the afternoon, and it was continually crowded by a fashionable throng. Among those present were Mrs. Bryce Gray, Jr., Mrs. Andrew H. Smith, Mrs. William F. Havemeyer, Mrs. John Calvert, Mrs. James T. Soutter, Mrs. Eben E. Olcott, Mrs. Richard Arnold, Mrs. R. Lenox, Belknap, Mrs. McCoskry Butt, Mrs. J. A. Constable, Mrs. Warren C. Dennis, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. Henry Holt, Mrs. Charles O. Kimball, Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, Mrs. Daniel Sattherthwaite, Mrs. A. Blair Thaw, Mrs. Reuel B. Kimball, Mrs. William T. Schley, and Mrs. John H. Parmly.

The Babies' Hospital was founded seven years ago. It is open exclusively for the reception of the sick babies of poor women. Forty-five beds are in the institution, and at present all except five are occupied by infants ranging in age from two months to two years.

One of the spectacles witnessed yesterday was a three-weeks-old infant being nourished in an incubator.

The hospital has a Summer home at Oceanic, N. J., where the babes are transferred during the hot months.

Among the patrons of the institution are Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, Mrs. H. R. Winthrop, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. D. Willis James, Charles W. Ogden, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley.

SOME OF THEM WOULD HAVE DIED FIRST

Electors of Whitestone Could Not Agree on Candidates or Be Peaceful.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Nov. 25.—Whitestone in its time has experienced many sensational events in the way of choosing its officials, but the meeting of the Improvement Association for the nomination of candidates for Village Trustees and Water Commissioners Friday night surpassed anything the residents of the village have ever witnessed.

The names presented to the meeting for nomination for Trustees were those of Col. D. M. Talmadge, Henry C. Buncke, William Joyce, William Yorston, John Vogt, J. H. Titus, A. D. Roe, and Julius Hertel. Ex-Judge W. S. Overton spoke in opposition to the nomination of Henry Buncke, on the ground that he is an employe of the Long Island Railroad. Mr. Overton's remarks were met with hisses from Mr. Buncke's friends, but the ex-Judge continued between the outbursts. "Should Mr. Buncke be elected," he said, "he will at some time be called upon to vote on a question involving the interests of the taxpayers on one side and those of the railroad on the other, and it is not likely that in such a case he would oppose the interests of the latter, on whom he is greatly dependent for his livelihood."

An informal ballot resulted in Buncke, Yorston, and Joyce receiving the highest vote. Col. Talmadge received next highest, and the rest was distributed in twos and threes for the other names. Counselor Clinton T. Roe moved to declare the three who received the highest vote on the informal ballot the choice for Trustees. At this all hands jumped to their feet to discuss parliamentary usages, &c., and to proclaim such a course illegal.

D. A. Skinnell, the Chairman, broke the gavel in pounding for order, and that failing, he jumped on the table and stamped to restore quiet, but to no avail. Many voices were heard to say, "No, I'll die first." The meeting broke up in confusion.

An effort was made to reconvene, but it was past midnight, and as the law requires nominations by regular organizations to be made at least ten days before election, it was too late. The outgoing Trustees are: Capt. I. J. Merritt, Dr. Edward Blucker, and David L. Godley. The nominations will now have to be made by petition.

FREE LECTURES ON SCIENCE AND ART

The Columbia College Course in the Museums of Natural History and Art.

President Seth Low of Columbia College has announced the titles of the lectures which will be given this Winter in co-operation with the American Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. These lectures will be illustrated, and, although tickets of admission will be required, they can be obtained free of charge upon application to the secretary to the President of Columbia College.

"Sound," "History of Chemistry," "The Vegetable World in Its Economic Aspects," and "Bacteria and Their Relation to Health and Disease," are the four subjects which will be lectured upon in the Museum of Natural History course, four lectures being devoted to each subject. The lecturers are Reginald Gordon, tutor in physics at Columbia College; Dr. William Hallock, adjunct professor of physics, Columbia College; H. Carrington Molton, Ph. D., non-resident lecturer on the history of chemistry at Columbian University, Washington, D. C.; Dr. H. H. Reisby, professor of botany, College of Pharmacy, and Dr. T. M. Cheesman, instructor in bacteriology, College of Physicians and Surgeons. Each of these lecturers is an authority on the subject upon which he speaks, and their lectures should prove to be of great interest, both to laymen and to professional men.

The lectures will begin on Dec. 1, in the evening, and continue on every Saturday evening thereafter until March 23.

The course at the Museum of Art will be of great interest to the art-loving fraternity of the city. Prof. William R. Ware of Columbia, whose lectures at the Museum last Winter occasioned such widespread interest, will deliver, on Dec. 8, a lecture on the Pantheon, its methods of construction, and the theories as to its probable date and its original purpose. On the following Saturday M. K. Kress, a prominent art authority, will give a lecture on the Parthenon.

In all probability upon the remaining Saturdays of the Winter and early Spring lectures will be given, but as yet no specific announcement has been made.

INVITATION TO BISMARCK

Asked to Witness Opening of New Reichstag Building.

THE EMPEROR SENDS THE MESSAGE

Preparations to Celebrate the ex-Chancellor's Eightieth Birthday—The Repression Measures.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The Emperor has caused Prince Hohenlohe to let Bismarck know that his presence would be welcome at the inauguration of the new Reichstag building on Dec. 5. The person carrying the message to Varzin intimated that the Emperor had refrained from sending a formal invitation merely because he was not sure how Bismarck would take it. If Bismarck should refuse the invitation, it was said, even on the valid ground of his wife's illness, the general opinion would be that the Emperor had been rebuffed, and this was to be avoided. No reply to these overtures has come from Varzin.

Dr. Schweninger has been in Varzin since Wednesday attending the Princess, whose illness still prevents the family's return to Friedrichsruh. Considering the adverse circumstances at home, besides the raw air and fickle winds of the last two weeks, the Prince is doing well. His intimate friends say that his health is excellent, and his interest in politics is unabated. He watches with intense expectancy the development of Prince Hohenlohe's policy. In his opinion, this policy, to be successful, must be guided along the old line. Neither he nor Count Herbert is known to have anticipated Hohenlohe's acts with a word of hostility. Count Herbert, moreover, has disavowed explicitly the "interview" published by The Pall Mall Gazette. He never saw a Pall Mall Gazette reporter, he says, and never accorded such an interview to anybody.

The preparations to celebrate Bismarck's eightieth birthday are pressed forward with energy. Birthday committees are forming throughout the empire. In Wuerzburg, Munich, Augsburg, Heidelberg, Jena, and Stuttgart the deputations have been appointed. The rural villages of Suabia will send a deputation headed by Burgomaster von Fischer.

The tide of opposition to the new repressive measure has grown so strong that the defeat of the Government seems probable, and the prospective dissolution is already a leading topic. Although the exact scope of the proposals has not been revealed, enough is known to stir antagonism in unexpected quarters. The Rhineland Clericals have joined the Bavarians in their protest against giving police and Judges discretionary powers. Of the whole Clerical Party, only the Prussian Catholics of a strongly Conservative bias seem inclined to help the Government. As the combined vote of the Clerical majority, the Radicals, and the Social-Democrats would defeat the Government, a crisis is deemed inevitable. The high-tariff Conservatives make the most of the situation to claim their pound of flesh.

The Agrarian Deutsche Tageszeitung warns the Government not to risk an election before giving a clear and binding declaration of its attitude to the agricultural agitators. "We are convinced," it says, "that the demands of the Conservative landowners will prove a great factor in any election. The Ministers make a great mistake if they believe the campaign can be fought with only the battle cry: 'Down with the revolution.'"

The Tageszeitung here reveals the latest Agrarian scheme. The Agrarians will enter the new Reichstag Building as the advocates of a political deal in which they plan to sell their support of the repressive laws for Government concessions to the grain growers. Since the Clericals in South and West Germany have declared against the repressive laws, the value of Agrarian votes has risen, and the Agrarian Deputies feel that they have the Cabinet in a close corner.

Meantime the Clericals may not prove so irreconcilable as they seem. Hohenlohe has their good will, and he may strike a bargain by promising the return of the Jesuits or the revival of the Zedlitz-Truetzscheler School bill, and at the same time conceding a few minor points in the Anti-Revolutionary bill. How far Hohenlohe can go in weakening the Catholic opposition remains to be seen. In any event, the fate of the bill will be known probably within two weeks after the reopening of the Reichstag. The National Liberal newspapers, despite some repugnance toward the proposal to limit popular liberties, admit that the Government can rely upon the docility of their party. The Conservatives alone hail the return to the repressive system as an unmixed good. The semi-official press has thrown out some hints that something may be conceded to the Agrarian agitators, but no further protection of the sugar interests is probable, despite the outcry of The Kreuzzeitung in behalf of the beet-sugar men. The Kreuzzeitung also suggests that Dr. Miquel's new tobacco tax be replaced with an increased duty on beer. The budget scheme is still indefinite, as the new Ministry has not found time to debate Dr. Miquel's plans.

The Novoe Vremya says that the Khokan cotton arbitrage committee has petitioned the Government to raise the duty on American cotton, as the Turkestan cotton growers cannot produce at such low prices as the planters in the Southern States.

The Berlin Chamber of Commerce has placed before the Government a memorial concerning Boerse reforms. It expresses disapproval of the project to register all time operations on the Produce Exchange and advises against the appointment of a committee to control issues of loans. It recommends the issuing of loans through firms held responsible for three years, and advocates the formation of a general court of control or discipline on every Boerse. The memorial has been commended generally by business men.

The Farmers' Alliance of East Prussia has petitioned Freiherr von Hammerstein for the expulsion of Russian grain dealers from the Baltic ports and markets. The foreigners are said to be mostly Hebrews, who conspire to undersell the Germans and ruin them by dishonest practices.

The quarrels of the Social Democratic leaders are without end. Herr von Vollmar, the South German champion, closed yesterday a series of articles denouncing August Bebel and urging the need of party unity. The Social Democracy, he said, must rely upon principles and not on mechanism. An agitation controlled by a despotic executive and enforced uniformity of utterance were opposed to the spirit of the party. Both were begotten of the Prussian drill-sergeant methods which had made Prussia's rule hated throughout Germany. Bebel deserved censure for trying to thrust such an organization upon the party. The Bavarian Social Democrats would not secede if moderate counsels should prevail in the party. That the Bavarians desired an open rupture was an illusion of Bebel's feverish mind.

The Hanoverian Socialists have joined in the cry against Bebel. Their organ, The Volkswille, says that, if he refuses to subordinate himself to the welfare of the party, he must be thrown out, as was Dr. Reudt.

In official circles full credit is given the report that the Czar will visit Emperors William and Franz Josef in the near future.

The Prince of Naples, who is returning to Rome from St. Petersburg, lunched today with the imperial family in Potsdam.

The revival of the Russian Legation in Darmstadt and the Hessian Legation in St. Petersburg is explained as a mere acknowledgment of the new family relations, and not a recognition of Hessian particularism.

Baron Kiderlen-Waechter, who was condemned to four months' confinement in a fortress because he fought a duel with Dr. Potstorff of the Kladderdatsch, has been released from Ehrenbreitstein at the Emperor's command. He served but two weeks.

The Countess of Flanders and her daughter arrived here to-day from Brussels. The Emperor met them at the station.

The Thanksgiving dinner and ball will be given at the Kaiserhof.

A society of Henry George single taxers has been formed here, with Karl Marfels as Secretary. At the first public meeting, to be held on the 29th, Mr. George's economic theories will be discussed.

Helen Wilson, a young American pianist, made a successful "first appearance" in the Dresden Conservatory last week.

The Hamburg police arrested, on Thursday, a man who scoffed at the Emperor's "Sang an Aegir." Lese majeste was the charge. By special order from Berlin, the man was released on Friday.

GOOD CAVALRY MOUNTS WANTED

AND NOT PROVIDED UNDER THE PRESENT SCHEME OF PURCHASE.

The War Department Making Strenuous Efforts to Secure a Reform—A Remount Depot Advocated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The procuring of a better supply of cavalry horses, it is said, will be taken up in Secretary Lamont's annual report as one of the reforms to be accomplished during this Administration. The reports on the subject, which have been submitted to the Secretary, show the poor specimens of horseflesh which serve as cavalry mounts, and they condemn the contract system of purchasing horses. All the reports from cavalry officers, together with descriptions of the methods adopted abroad, have been sent to Quartermaster General Batchelder, but he does not encourage inquiry on the subject. One of the cavalry officers, Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., says: "The grounds of the Quartermaster General's opposition are, I take it, independent of the intrinsic merits of the system. They consist probably in part of political and in part of purely administrative considerations, the latter growing out of the interests and prejudices of his corps."

Lieut. Col. J. F. Kent of the Eighteenth Infantry enters very fully into the subject, and his suggestion that a remount depot be established near Fort Custer, Montana, is agreed to by the cavalry officers who have submitted reports as the best substitute for the present system. Col. Kent says, in speaking of the cavalry animals of the American Army, that they are not to be compared with those of any of the great foreign nations. He adds: "A large majority of our horses are underbred plugs," and that "they simply answer the purpose of transportation," and "a mule would probably be better for such a purpose if that were all that were required." He also says that "the kicking propensities of the mule" are equaled, if not exceeded, by some of the horses sent to regiments, invoiced as 'cavalry horses,' instead of horses for the cavalry." The remount depot idea is adopted by foreign Governments with great success, and the location in Montana is chosen for its proximity to an Indian reservation, where forage is easily obtainable at moderate prices. It is proposed at this depot to keep three-year-old colts, which shall be trained for two years and then sent to regiments, educated or weeded out as their fitness or unfitness is demonstrated. The system as suggested is likely to furnish a well-bred, tractable horse, one which will not be scared to death by the discharge of firearms, and would keep in reserve sufficient mounts for emergencies.

Col. Kent criticises the specifications which the Quartermaster General makes up, and says they will answer very well for a well-bred race horse, but that they are not observed in buying army animals. He also condemns the method of inspection and points out that the duty of selection "falls primarily on a civilian expert, who is not always a good judge of a cavalry horse." The cavalry officer cuts a very little figure on these inspection boards, which are made up of a regular Quartermaster, a civilian expert, and a veterinary surgeon. A cavalry officer appears to be thrown in that he may object to horses that have been accepted by the board.

Col. Kent says: "The contract system is pernicious in its results. No record of the breeding is required; the horse breeder gets comparatively little and the middleman too much in the speculation. The Government seems to court being fleeced in its transactions with the middleman who speculates in horseflesh, and whose business and interest it is to turn in the poorest grade horse that he can get accepted." He says horses are "ill broken, scarcely trained, when turned into the ranks as a rule, and not at all so after the methods used abroad." As a consequence many of the horses are very vicious, with the result that there are a great many accidents to riders.

Col. Kent also suggests that a good many desertions are due to fear of the class of horses now furnished.

Lieut. Letcher Hardeman of the Tenth Cavalry describes a lot of twelve California horses, of which number over one half were condemned within a year on account of unsoundness, which probably existed when they were purchased for the Government. He says many of them were vicious, and he describes particularly one horse "that usually had at least one man in the post hospital for repairs," and that "two poor fellows were discharged on a Surgeon's certificate from being permanently crippled by this horse." This officer visited a stable at one of the Western posts recently, and he found "five or six horses tied off by themselves with heavy chains, and was informed that not one of them was ever ridden, and it was extremely dangerous to try to govern them." These were cavalry horses.

Another officer says that of the horses received at Fort Custer within the last two years very few have been broken, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, and, "notwithstanding constant handling since their purchase, they are not the sort of horses that could be safely ridden, especially at this time of year, when it is necessary for men to encumber themselves with heavy clothing."

It costs $112 per year to feed the cavalry horse, whether he is governable or wild, so that at the army post which Lieut. Hardeman visited the six unused horses were costing $672, without rendering any service for the expenditure. It is said that three-year-old colts can be purchased in open market at from $75 to $100 per head, and that probably after several years the price would be reduced if the breeders could rely on the Government for a yearly purchase. At Fort Custer 200 colts can be grazed from May to December each year without being grain fed at all. One expert with twenty assistants could, in the two years proposed for training, get these colts well broken and gentle.

This remount depot, which is proposed for use in our country has operated with much success abroad. Reports of the institution in foreign armies have been made to the division of military information by Capt. O. L. Hein, who was military attaché at Vienna; Major J. C. Post, Corps of Engineers, who was stationed at London, and Lieut. P. H. Clarke of the Ninth Cavalry, who was at Dusseldorf.

SKETCHES TO BE SOLD FOR A HOSPITAL

The Brooklyn Memorial Expects $2,000 for Charles Baker's Gifts.

Charles Baker, an amateur water-color artist, has presented forty of his sketches to the Brooklyn Memorial Hospital for Women and Children. They are exhibited in the banquet hall of the Pouch Mansion, in Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and will be sold for the benefit of the hospital's building fund.

It is estimated that each sketch will bring the upset price, $50, so that $2,000 is counted on. The subjects are marines and landscapes from Long Island, New-England, and the Adirondacks. The sale will begin this evening.

The Memorial Hospital comes of efforts in behalf of women by women. The new structure at St. Mark's and Classon Avenues has been built to the roof beams. The officers of the institution are Mrs. J. H. Burtis, President, and Mrs. J. L. Marcellus, Mrs. T. W. Lowell, Miss A. K. Mirrielees, Mrs. A. H. Tifft, and Mrs. C. C. Martin.

EULOGIZED JOAN OF ARC

Impressive Ceremony in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul.

THE AISLES GUARDED BY SOLDIERS

Bishop De Goesbriand and Many Church Dignitaries Took Part in the Services—Statue Unveiled.

With religious pomp and service of song and eulogy, a pontifical high mass of thanksgiving for the recognition bestowed upon Joan of Arc by the Roman Catholic Church was celebrated yesterday morning in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West Twenty-third Street.

The presence of soldiery in full uniform gave a quasi-military character to the ceremonies. The edifice was handsomely decorated and brilliantly lighted by myriads of candles.

The tri-colored flag of France floated from a staff affixed to the front of the church, while within the colors were combined in a most pleasing effect. Bands of red, white, and blue silk were caught up in graceful festoons on the columns.

Within the sanctuary the decorations were superb. The altar was almost hid from view by palms, lilies, and cut flowers. On the walls of the sanctuary hung curtains of heavy white satin covered with fleur-de-lis representing the flags carried by the hosts of Charles, the Victorious.

Detachments from the Batallion Français, the Grenadiers Rochambeau, and the Garde Lafayette were stationed in the centre aisle. The parishioners walked through a lane of glistening bayonets to their pews.

At the head of the aisle, on each side, stood three color sergeants, holding large silk flags, which were unfurled. They were the tricolored flag of France and the Stars and Stripes.

At times, above the chanting of the mass, would ring out the sharp orders of the commanding officers, followed by the rattle of the rifles upon the stone floor.

The church was crowded with members of the French colony when the services commenced, at 11 o'clock. M. Thiebaud, the French Consul, and his staff were present.

The procession entered in the following order: First came the crossbearer, then the acolytes, altar boys, and censer bearer; next the invited clergy, the Rev. Fathers Gallaud, Guichteau, Muggett, Tattleau, and Rockagell; the pastor, the Rev. T. Wucher, and the assistant pastor, the Rev. W. Smith; the Very Rev. Saillat, the Provincial of the Fathers of Mercy, Mgr. Farley, Vicar General Mooney, and Bishop L. Des Goesbriand, who, it is said, is the oldest Catholic Bishop in America. The Bishop was escorted to the throne on the gospel side of the altar.

The vesting of the Bishop followed, and was an impressive spectacle. The officiating clergy helped him don the rich robes of office, which were heavily embroidered with gold. The deacon of honor then placed the mitre upon the Bishop's head. The deacon was the Rev. W. Smith; subdeacon, the Rev. M. Gallaud; master of ceremonies, the Rev. M. McLaughlin. They were all attired in gorgeous vestments.

At the sanctus and the elevation the soldiers presented arms.

The Very Rev. M. Saillat delivered the panegyric. He told how the peasant girl had been chosen by God to lead the forces of Charles the Victorious against the English and to raise the siege of Orleans. In referring to her subsequent execution he said:

"When Joan came to the stake she knelt completely absorbed in prayer. She begged for a cross, and an Englishman present made one out of a little stick and handed it to the French heroine, who kissed it reverently.

"The executioner set fire to the fagots. When Joan perceived the flames rising, she urged her confessor to go away, and at the same time to keep holding the cross up high in front of her, so that she might never cease to see it. She affirmed that the voices she heard were heavenly, and that the revelations she received came from God. When she ceased to live, two of her judges cried out: 'Would that my soul is where I believe the soul of that woman is!' and the Secretary of King Henry VI. said: 'We are all lost. We have burned a saint.'"

The Provincial said that Frenchmen looked forward to the day when Joan of Arc would be canonized. France had of late experienced a renewed enthusiasm for the Maid of Orleans, and many services had been held throughout France looking to this end. He further said that the French in this country were just as anxious that Joan should be canonized.

The music was a special feature of the ceremonies. The mass was composed by Gounod, and was his last grand composition. It was in Palestrina's style, and had no solos. It was called "La Messe de Jeanne d'Arc," and was especially written for and played for the first time in the Cathedral of Rheims on the occasion of the grand celebration held in that city about eighteen months ago.

The choir was re-enforced by an orchestra of stringed instruments. The services lasted three hours.

Bishop Goesbriand sang Pontifical vespers in the evening, when a statue of Our Lady of Victories was unveiled. The statue is a work of much merit, and won praise when exhibited at the Columbian Exposition.

EIGHT YEARS OVER A CENTURY.

Old Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church's Anniversary.

The old Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Third Avenue, celebrated its one hundred and eighth anniversary yesterday.

The late Peter Cooper was one of its Sunday school Superintendents, and the first service was held in a church which stood about a mile outside the then city limits, occupying the present site of Cooper Union.

The church where the services were held yesterday is the third structure occupied by the society.

A large congregation was present to take part in the celebration. The Rev. William G. Taylor, founder of the mission at Sydney, Australia, preached upon missionary work, after which the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Saunders, gave a brief historical address, of which the following is a part: "Next to the John Street Church, the venerable mother of us all, this is almost the oldest Methodist Episcopal church in this city. In respect to the date of organization, 'Duane Street' stands next to 'John Street,' then 'Forsyth,' then 'Seventh Street,' but in point of origin this church stands nearly akin to the first-named. It was through the conversion of a few women that this society was organized.

"Barbara Heck was a descendant of the Palatines, who, with her family emigrated from Ireland to New-York in 1765. She was an earnest and deeply pious woman, and enjoys the honor of being called the 'Mother of American Methodism.' The Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church had its beginning in the conversion of Mrs. John Coutant, who, with her husband, a descendant of the Huguenots, came to this city about the time of the departure of the British troops from New-York, December, 1783.

"The first meetings were held in a house situated where the Cooper Institute now stands. Joseph Graham was first leader and Mr. Peter Cooper was a Superintendent of the Sunday school, the first organized in this city by the Church. In 1817 the first John Street Church was taken down and the lumber used in the first building of this society. Since then two other buildings have been erected, in the last of which, erected in 1836, we are now assembled. The first building, a mile from the city, was known as the 'Bowery Village Church.' Now it is called one of the down-town churches. Among those who have worshipped in the old church are the Grindlemyers, Halletts, Romaines, Floys, Bakers, Brummells, Coopers, Barkers, Davieses, Falconers, Stephensons, Merritts, and others."

The Rev. Mr. Saunders then spoke of the present times: "There are few of the churches on the east side, below Fourteenth Street, which are self-supporting. I regard this as one of the greatest mission fields in the world, and if the friends of good government would build memorials to Dr. Parkhurst and kindred heroic men to perpetuate the reform already accomplished, let those memorials be Christian schools and churches all over the lower portions of this great city. It should never be forgotten that, notwithstanding the differences existing in our civic and domestic conditions, this metropolis, with its nearly two millions of souls, is a unit. Therefore, if the more fortunate permit the less favored to suffer, it will ultimately prove a common misfortune."

McAULEY MISSION CELEBRATES.

Twenty-second Anniversary of the Founding of the Institution.

The Jerry McAuley Water Street Station celebrated its twenty-second anniversary yesterday afternoon and evening. R. Fulton Cutting presided at the afternoon services. The mission was crowded. On the platform and in the audience were the Rev. W. T. Wardwell, the Rev. Mr. Beale, C. H. Bernard, B. D. F. Curtis, C. N. Crittenden, of the Florence Mission, and the Rev. Mr. Devere.

The Rev. Arthur T. Pierson commented strongly on the character of the work done by the mission, and said that if he had his way he would bring every church in the city into such mission houses as that founded by Jerry McAuley.

"I'd get rid of operatic quartets," added Mr. Pierson, "and instead of intellectuality, poetry, and elaborate essays in the pulpits, I'd have the pastor stick to the Gospel. The trouble is that pastors have too much to do to please those on the inside, so they can't look out for those on the outside.

"I tell you, as regards reaching the masses, the Church of God is a failure. Philadelphia's churches were crowded twenty years ago, and now they are comparatively empty, though there are 400,000 people who couldn't get inside the churches if crowded to the doors.

"If you want to save a drunkard you must get to the drunkard. To save any sinful man or woman you must get rid of the trammels of respectability, conventionality, and exclusiveness. The kid glove is a bad conductor."

The speaker said that there was a debt of $1,400 on the mission, and offered to be one of twenty-eight men to contribute $50. Subsequently, John S. Huyler, the candy manufacturer, offered to contribute if some one else did. Neither offer, Superintendent S. H. Hadley said last evening, had been accepted, but one man had contributed $150.

The Rev. C. A. Dixon of Brooklyn said that if any one asked him for evidences of the Christian religion he would send him to the McAuley Mission to see men saved from drunkenness.

"One live Lazarus," commented the speaker, "is worth forty sermons."

Testimony from a score of mission converts followed. Four of the speakers were women, one of whom said that the loss of eleven children in thirteen years was not half as hard to bear as the sight of her husband coming home intoxicated.

About fifty hands went up at the request of the Superintendent for reformed drunkards to testify to their salvation by raising their right hands. Mr. Hadley said after the meeting that they had to turn away a large number of habitués of the mission because there was not room enough, and because they would be objectionable to the people attending the celebrations. The expenses of the current year were $3,585.41.

Mr. Cutting and the Rev. W. T. Wardwell and Josiah Strong were the speakers at the evening meeting.

NEW CHURCH FOR THE HIGHLANDS

Dedication Services Attended by a Material Reduction of the Debt.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Nov. 25.—The dedication services of the new Methodist Episcopal Church took place to-day. There were morning, afternoon, and evening services, with elaborate programmes. The interior of the church elicited much admiration. The pulpit and the rail were decorated with flowers.

In the morning there was a love feast in charge of the Presiding Elder, the Rev. W. P. C. Strickland. There was an organ prelude, a hymn read by the Rev. J. G. Reed of Mount Holly, former pastor of the Methodist Church here; a prayer by the Rev. William Franklin, psalm by the Rev. Dr. E. C. Curtis, lessons by the Rev. Mr. Strickland, hymn read by the Rev. Dr. Hanlon, sermon by the Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., LL. D., of New-York City, the Doxology, benediction, and an organ postlude.

The afternoon exercises embraced an organ prelude, singing, prayer by the Rev. J. G. Reed, responsive reading, psalms, addresses by the Revs. Strickland and Reed and by Joseph Richards, benediction, and organ voluntary. The evening services consisted of an organ voluntary, hymn, prayer by the Rev. Dr. E. C. Curtis, responsive reading, psalm by the Rev. Mr. Reed, selection by the choir, lesson, hymn, a sermon by the Rev. Thomas Hanlon, D. D., LL. D., President of the Pennington Seminary of New-Jersey; dedication service by Bishop Andrews and Presiding Elder Strickland, the Doxology, and benediction.

The dedication service proper was in the evening. All three services were largely attended, especially that of the evening, the other churches having omitted their services that their congregations might attend the dedication. The church was considerably in debt, but by subscribtions and basket contributions it was reduced greatly, several of the subscribers giving $500 each. It is estimated that over $7,000 was contributed during the day.

A Sunday School Anniversary.

The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Sunday school connected with the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Seventh Avenue and St. John's Place, Brooklyn, was celebrated yesterday with appropriate exercises. The schoolroom was crowded with the children and their parents. The banners and flags of the school were saluted, and then hymns were sung. There were addresses by the Rev. Thomas A. Nelson, pastor of the church; the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, late pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church; Miss Edith Marshal, Adjutant of the Salvation Army, and Benjamin H. Bayliss, Superintendent of the Sunday school.

The Rev. Dr. Nelson presented a handsomely-bound Bible to the school.

TO HOLD A TRANSMISSISSIPPI CONGRESS

Many Delegates Assembling in St. Louis to Discuss Various Matters.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 25.—The Trans-Mississippi Congress will open in this city to-morrow, and the indications to-night are that nearly 1,000 members will be in attendance.

Delegates from all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi will be present to discuss questions of national legislation, as well as matters pertaining to the development of the West. Several Governors, United States Senators, and a number of Representatives, together with many prominent business men, will take part in the doings of the congress.

The sessions of the congress are expected to last four or five days. Extensive arrangements for the entertainment of delegates have been made.

Dolls' Festival and Fairyland.

An entertainment called a Snow Festival and Dolls' Fairyland will be given at Sherry's to-day and to-morrow afternoon and evening, for the benefit of the Deaconess Home and Training School of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Among its patronesses are Mrs. J. D. Slayback, Mrs. Lemuel Bangs, Mrs. A. J. Palmer, Mrs. Robert S. Anderson, Mrs. Elias S. Osbon, and Miss Helen M. Gould. Features of the entertainment will be an ice grotto and electric railway, a Santa Claus house, a queen of fairies receiving homage from other queens, with retinues, illustrations of the tales of Cinderella, Beauty and the Beast, Jack and the Beanstalk, and Mother Goose tableaus.

Declines a Call to Chicago.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculative Stocks Lower, but the List Well Held.

INFLUENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT LOAN

Decline in the Grangers on Decreasing Earnings and Reduced Dividends—Moderate Trading in the Industrials.

The Government bond issue, the success of which was announced officially on Saturday, the loan having been oversubscribed about three times, was the chief topic of conversation in financial circles last week. Incidentally, the withdrawals of gold from the Government and an attempt to make much of a few transactions in the metal at a slight premium were watched with interest. But the gold withdrawals came to an early end before material inroads had been made on the reserve, and the "premium" scare was short-lived, inasmuch as it was well understood that the gold could be had at par on presentation of legal-tender notes at the Sub-Treasury.

The stock market was so thoroughly professional in its character, the general public being almost entirely absent from it, that the loan question had really very little influence on prices, although some of its hesitation was ascribed to the uncertainties connected with the issue of the loan. Far more influence was exerted, so far as actual movement was concerned, by the reduction of the Burlington dividend. The false announcement of the usual dividend induced the purchase of upward of 20,000 shares, and when the truth became known these were instantly thrown on the market again. The natural result was a sharp break in the price of the stock, to 70¾, a loss of about 4 points. The Granger group declined in sympathy, but to a less extent, and the general list was also depressed. Later in the week the weakness was less marked, but the recovery was not great. The decreases in the earnings of St. Paul and Chicago and Northwestern also helped to depress the Granger group. As a result of the week's trading, these stocks scored net losses extending to 3 per cent.

While the general list was somewhat lower, the losses were not material. The heaviest trading was in Manhattan, which was fairly steady; Southern Railway issues, Louisville and Nashville, and Reading. Southern preferred was at one time quite heavy, on the liquidation of the holdings of an operator retiring from business. Louisville was steady, on good buying for both foreign and home accounts. The weakness in Reading was on settling for Philadelphia, where confidence in the success of the Olcott-Earle plan is not so pronounced as it was. The committee is now threatening to institute foreclosure proceedings, but no one appears to be frightened over the fact. The United States Supreme Court is to be asked to pass upon the validity of the recent doings of the Philadelphia court, the receivers, and the committee. The situation in the coal trade is not regarded as encouraging, but the stocks of the coal companies have not shown weakness.

Sugar was under close manipulation. It moved within a range of 4⅛ points, and closed on Saturday practically unchanged. It is believed that the insiders have been marking up the price, their object being to unload their holdings. Chicago Gas was moderately active and lower. Attorney General Moloney of Illinois is again threatening trouble to the combination. The stock lost about 2 points on the week's trading. Western Union was at times under bear pressure, and it lost a point. Distilling and Cattle Feeding and Cordage, common and preferred, were the only other industrials in which there was fair activity, and they were from 1 to 1½ points lower.

The closing of the market on Saturday was firm. The success of the Government loan imparted a hopeful tone. On the other hand, the bank statement was not encouraging.

The following table gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices of the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing Nov. 25.	Nov. 1803.
Alton & Terre Haute	38	37¾	25	
American Cotton Oil	28¾	27¾	31½	
American Cotton Oil pf.	73	72¾	72	
*American Sugar Refining.	91¾	87½	92¾	
*Am. Sugar Refining pf.	95	92	88	
*American Tobacco	98¼	97¼	85	
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé.	5⅝	5	20¼	
Atlantic & Pacific	1¼	1⅛	2¼	
Baltimore & Ohio	68¼	67	71	
*Bay State Gas	27	23		
Canada Southern	51⅝	50⅝	52	
Canadian Pacific	60¼	58½	73⅜	
Central Pacific	15¼	15¼	19¾	
Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅜	17⅜	19⅝	
Chicago Gas	71¾	70¼	64½	
Chicago & Alton	146½	146		
Chicago & Northwestern	108½	97	109¼	
Chi. & Northwestern pf.	142¾	142⅜	140	
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	74⅜	70¼	81⅜	
C., C., C. & St. Louis	58	57¼	57¾	
C., M. & St. Paul	90⅞	88½	82¼	
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	119½	119½	120¼	
Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	62¼	60⅜	70	
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25½	25	24½	
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo.	17½	17	22⅜	
Con. Gas Company	123	120½	134¾	
Delaware & Hudson	125½	122½	138⅝	
Del., Lack. & West	159	156⅜	161¾	
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	35	34½	32⅜	
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	5½	5½		
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10	8¾	30¼	
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	101	100½	95	
Erie Tel. & Tel.	52⅜	52¾		
Evansville & Terre Haute			71	
General Electric	35⅝	34⅝	38⅛	
Great Northern pf.	101	101	108	
Iowa Central	7½	7	7¼	
Iowa Central pf.	26	26	27	
Laclede Gas	22⅜	21	17⅞	
Laclede Gas pf.	82½	80½	71¾	
Lake Erie & Western	16½	16⅜	17	
Lake Erie & Western pf.	71½	71	68¼	
Lake Shore	136	132⅝	130⅝	
*Long Island Traction	14½	13	5	
Louisville & Nashville	54½	53¼	50⅜	
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	7⅝	7	9⅞	
Louisville, N. A. & C. pf.	22¾	22¾	20¼	
Manhattan Consolidated	105¾	102¼	129	
Michigan Central	99½	99¼	103	
Missouri Pacific	29	27⅝	26½	
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	13⅜	13½	14⅞	
Missouri, K. & T. pf.	23¾	22⅜	26⅞	
Mobile & Ohio	19	18	17	
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	66	66		
National Lead Company	42	39⅞	26½	
National Lead Co. pf.	83½	83½	76	
National Linseed Oil	20¾	20½	20	
New-Jersey Central	95¼	92	119½	
New-York Central	99½	98½	103¾	
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	32	31¼	31	
N. Y., L. E. & W.	13⅝	13⅜	15⅛	
N. Y., Sus. & Western	14½	14½	17¾	
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	43	42	50	
Norfolk & Western	6⅞	6½		
Norfolk & Western pf.	22	22	20½	
North American	4⅜	4½	4⅞	
Northern Pacific	4⅝	4	6⅝	
Northern Pacific pf.	18	17⅜	23⅛	
Ohio Southern	16¾	16¾		
Ontario & Western	16	15¾	17⅜	
Pacific Mail	23⅜	22	18	
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	3¾	3½	6⅞	
Philadelphia & Reading	17¾	15¾	21½	
Pittsburg & Western pf.	30⅜	28¾	33¼	
P., C., C. & St. L.	16⅜	16¾	16¼	
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	46	46		
Pullman Palace Car	157½	153	173	
R. & W. Pt. 5th in. pd.	17	15⅜		
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	9¼	9¼	10½	
St. Paul & Omaha	35¼	33½	39⅝	
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	111	110	116	
St. Paul., Minn. & Man.	100	108		
So. & At. Tel.	92	92		
Southern Pacific	19¾	19	19	
Southern Railway	12⅜	10⅜		
Southern Railway pf.	39	35		
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15⅞	15	15⅜	
Texas Pacific	10	9⅝	8½	
Toledo & Ohio Central	51	51		
Tol., A. A. & North Mich.	4¼	4¼	7¼	
Union Pacific	12⅜	12	19½	
United States Cordage	10¼	8¼		
United States Cordage pf.	18	14½		
United States Cordage gtd.	30	22		
United States Rubber	42	40¼	40¼	
United States Rubber pf.	96½	95	88	
*United States Leather	9	9		
*United States Leather pf.	59¾	59¼		
Wabash	9¾	9⅜	7⅝	
Wabash pf.	14⅝	13⅞	16⅞	
Western Union Telegraph	88½	86⅞	90½	
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12½	11½	15¼	
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	43¼	43¼	52⅜	
Wisconsin Central	4¼	3⅝		

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $3,058,550. The banks now hold $66,027,600 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $2,933,600, an increase in specie of $1,638,400, an increase in legal tenders of $871,000, a decrease in deposits of $2,176,200, and a decrease in circulation of $15,600.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Nov. 24, '94.	Nov. 17, '94.	Nov. 25, '93.
Loans	$498,937,600	$498,937,600	$405,201,700
Specie	94,421,100	94,421,100	100,903,600
Legal t'd's	118,060,900	117,189,900	88,369,500
Deposits	592,371,200	594,547,400	475,311,700
Circulation	11,154,000	11,170,000	13,831,900

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Nov. 24, '94.	Nov. 17, '94.	Nov. 25, '93.
Specie	$96,059,500	$94,421,100	$100,958,600
Legal t'd's	118,060,900	117,189,800	88,669,500
Total reserve	$214,120,400	$211,610,900	$189,663,100
Reserve required	148,092,800	148,637,350	118,827,925
Excess above legal requirements	$66,027,600	$62,973,550	$70,835,175

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1894	$66,027,600	1888	$12,311,875
1893	70,835,175	1887	6,664,400
1892	6,726,350	1886	8,867,750
1891	14,882,350	1885	27,389,250
1890	89,750	1884	40,246,050
1889	1,485,200		

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy. Call loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in light demand, and rates remained practically unchanged at 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five or six months, and 3½ per cent. for seven or eight months.

Commercial paper of the best class was not in good supply and all offerings were promptly taken. Rates were 2¾@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for four months' commission house names and four months' prime single names, 3½@4 per cent. for prime six months', and 4½@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England statement on Thursday showed a decrease in bullion of £539,801, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 63, became 64.67. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 20,450,000f in gold and 1,650,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

Foreign exchange was only moderately active, but the tone was firm. The posted rates for sterling were $4.87 for sixty-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.86¼@$4.86½ for sixty-day bills, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for demand, $4.87¾@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 5; telegraphic, 7½. Chicago—40c premium. Boston—Par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16@⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—Par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 63¼ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 62⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50½c.

In London, bar silver was quoted at 28⅞d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,394,585, and the exports for the same period $86,774,432. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,379,847.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Alton & Terre Haute	1
Delaware & Hudson	1½
Long Island Traction	1¼
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago pf.	2¼
Manhattan	2¼
New-Jersey Central	2
Richmond & West Point, 5th pd.	1¼
Southern Railway	1⅛
Southern Railway pf.	3½

DECLINED.

American Tobacco	1
Bay State Gas	2½
Baltimore & Ohio	1¾
Canadian Pacific	8⅛
Chicago Gas	2
Chicago & Northwestern	2⅜
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	2¼
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1¾
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	1
Lake Erie & Western pf.	2
Mobile & Ohio	1
National Lead pf.	1¾
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	1⅝
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf.	1
Pullman Car	3
St. Paul & Omaha	2
United States Cordage	1½
United States Cordage pf.	2⅛

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

American Cottonseed Oil	1
Chicago Gaslight & Coke 1st	2
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 4s	1¼
Louisville & Nashville gen. 5s	1½
Richmond & Danville 5s	5
St. Louis & San Francisco cn. 4s	1¼
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class B	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class C	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	1
St. P. 1st, C. & Mo. R. 5s	1
St. P., M. & M. 1st, Mon. 4s	2½
Southern Railway 5s	1½
Third Avenue 5s	1
Union Pacific Col. Tr. 6s	1
Union Pacific Col. Tr. 6s, notes	2

DECLINED.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 4s	2⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	1½
Colorado Midland cn. 4s	1¼
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	1⅛
Kansas Pacific cn	1
Kansas Pacific cn	1
Laclede Gas 1st	1
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi. cn	1⅛
Mobile & Ohio gen	⅛
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L. cn	1½
Northern Pacific cn. 5s	1¼
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st	2
Ohio Southern 1st	3⅜
Oregon Improvement cn	2½
Peoria & Eastern 1st	1⅛
Reading 1st pf. inc	1⅛
Reading 2d pf. inc	1⅛
Reading 3d pf. inc	1
Reading gen. 4s	1¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st Tenn	2
Toledo, A. A. & Cad. 6s	1
Toledo, A. A. & N. M. 1st	2¾
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st, t. r.	2½
Union Elevated 1st	2½
United States Cordage 1st	2½
Wabash 2d	1
Western North Carolina cn	1

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The market during last week was quieter than of late, though it was strong for the better class of bonds. The principal dealings were in traction company bonds, all being extremely active and in demand at the highest prices of the year. Buffalo Consolidated 5s sold up to 104 and interest. Rochester 5s to 100 and interest, Bridgeport 5s to 100 and interest, Columbus 5s to 96⅛ and interest, and Columbus Crosstown 5s to 95 and interest. The supply was limited, although the demand was heavy.

There is decidedly more favorable disposition on the part of investors toward traction securities, as the rate of interest is much better than can be obtained in railway bonds of the same degree of safety. During the panic of last year, when so many railways went into the hands of receivers, the traction companies demonstrated their stability, not a single instance of any of the larger ones having any trouble being reported. This fact is now appreciated by investors, which accounts for the large demand at present.

In the railway bond market things have been quiet, some of the speculative issues being slightly lower. Atchison securities were pressed for sale on the supposition that more concessions would have to be made by the security holders than have yet been asked for. Brooklyn Elevated securities have been notably weaker, on account of poor earnings and the growing competition of the traction companies. Pittsburg and Western 4s sold down sharply, which was due, it is understood, to the liquidation of a large block of the bonds. During the past few months, when these bonds were being sold, the preferred stock of the company kept advancing. It sold at 30 last week, a rise of over 10 points, while there was a fall of about 8 points in the 4 per cent. bonds. The Pittsburg and Western Road is a part of the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio to Chicago, and Baltimore and Ohio fast trains using it, it being fifty-eight miles shorter than their old connection. The bonds are an absolute first mortgage, not only on the railroad, but on a very extensive water front in the City of Allegheny, Penn. The net earnings are nearly double the interest charges on the first mortgage bonds, and they look cheap at present quotations.

The Government bond issue has been very much oversubscribed. The demand for municipals has quieted down considerably, although it is still good. The absence of business resulted from the small number of loans now being offered for sale.

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and the corresponding date in 1893. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Nov. 22, 1894	£35,018,132	.....
Nov. 23, 1893	25,899,916	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Nov. 22, 1894	78,695,826	£49,432,285
Nov. 23, 1893	68,318,000	50,711,000
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Nov. 22, 1894	38,067,600	12,689,200
Nov. 23, 1893	30,719,250	10,239,750
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Nov. 22, 1894	15,015,000	14,313,000
Nov. 23, 1893	10,279,000	16,107,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Nov. 22, 1894	4,078,000	6,771,000
Nov. 23, 1893	3,350,000	6,891,000
BELGIUM.		
Nov. 22, 1894	3,330,667	1,665,333
Nov. 23, 1893	2,685,333	1,342,667
SPAIN.		
Nov. 22, 1894	8,004,000	10,030,000
Nov. 23, 1893	7,918,000	6,521,000
Total last week	£182,208,725	£94,900,821
Corresponding week 1893	149,175,499	91,812,417
Week ending Nov. 15, 1894	180,245,570	94,288,903
Corresponding week 1893	147,779,102	91,160,010

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the coresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$10,414,344
Corresponding week 1893	6,880,837
Since Jan. 1, 1894	393,546,208
Corresponding period 1893	496,519,997

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,622,994
Corresponding week 1893	7,967,630
Since Jan. 1, 1894	321,373,856
Corresponding period 1893	335,000,973

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$58,940
Corresponding week 1893	115,202
Since Jan. 1, 1894	16,881,467
Corresponding period 1893	64,316,022

Export of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$408,612
Corresponding week 1893	1,065,442
Since Jan. 1, 1894	115,081,114
Corresponding period 1893	99,242,201

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending Nov. 24	$532,300,162
Balance for week ending Nov. 24	31,293,310
Clearings for week ending Nov. 17	564,770,305
Balance for week ending Nov. 17	33,248,815
*Clearings for week ending Nov. 10	467,522,590
*Balance for week ending Nov. 10	26,416,227
Clearings for week ending Nov. 3	549,450,259
Balance for week ending Nov. 3	38,151,935
Clearings for week ending Oct. 27	486,701,915
Balance for week ending Oct. 27	36,319,122
Clearings for week ending Oct. 20	486,918,892
Balance for week ending Oct. 20	35,550,692

*For five days.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—Local securities were not active, and prices weakened under the pressure to sell. There was an increase in the amount offered and very little investment demand during the week. Celluloid stock is quoted ½ per cent. lower, Wagner Palace Car stock is down 1½ per cent., Albany Railway is down ½ per cent, and Union Railway of New-York declined from 145 asked to 135 asked. A block of Union Railway of New-York 5s and a round amount of Westchester Electric 5s were offered, the latter at ½ per cent. below last week's figure. Union Railway of New-York bonds are offered 2 per cent. lower, at 106, and interest. Fifty shares of Manhattan Oil stock were offered at 40. The local bank statement showed no marked change in the business situation. The announcement that the deposits of the City of Albany would be hereafter placed with the bank paying the highest rate of interest has attracted considerable attention to bank shares. Messrs. Joseph A. Lansing and Fred A. Mead have been added to the Directory of the National Exchange Bank. Both are members of well-known business concerns. Stocks of local interest listed in Wall Street and in Boston, have declined during the week.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	120	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	100	..
Albany Insurance Co	105½	..
Albany Cold Stor. & Ware. Co	100	..
Albany Railroad Stock	116½	117
*Albany Railroad I. cn. 5s	105	105½
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	102	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Stor. Co	105	..
†Celluloid Co	67	70
Commercial Insurance Co	100	101
Commercial Union Tel. Co	100	115
Consolidated Car-Heating Co	..	53
Consolidated Transfer Co	..	40
Hudson River Telephone Co	40½	..
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	137	138
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, O.	35	40
New-York Air Brake Company	..	20
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	55	..
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mill 6s, 1895	..	100
Treadwell Fur Co., common	2½	..
Treadwell Fur Co. pf	10½	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail of Saratoga	25	..
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y	..	135
*Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	104½	106
*Watervliet Turn. & R. R. gtd 6s	111	113
*Watervliet Turn. & R.R.2d mtge.	111	112
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	96½	97½
Albany City National Bank	..	100
Albany County Bank	125	130
First National Bank	165	165½
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	175	185
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	118
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
South End Bank	60	80

TROY SECURITIES.

Citizens' Steamboat Co	81½	82½
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	104	104½
Troy Gas Co	125	126
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	114	116
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	106	..
Troy Telephone & Cable Co	90	..
United Shirt & Collar Co. pf	95	105
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
†Walter A. Wood & Co	75	80
West Troy Water Works 6s	..	100
Central National Bank	115	120
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes	..	120
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
People's Bank of Lansingburg	180	..
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
United National Bank	205	..
Union National Bank	115½	..

*And accrued interest. †Ex dividend.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 24.—In the local stock market for the past week there has been a continuation of the demand for investments, but, owing to the light offerings, no large amounts of stock have changed hands. The bank-stock list shows very little change from last week, though prices are generally a trifle lower. Some small amounts of City National Bank have sold for 68¾ and 68, and National Eagle has been sold at 56. American Screw sold at 208½, Gorham Manufacturing Company preferred at 107, and Equitable Insurance at 45. The illuminating stocks continue in good demand, Narragansett Electric Lighting Company, in particular, though no sales have been reported. The local money market is quiet, and rates of discount for commercial paper range from 8½ to 4½ per cent. There is, however, noticeably less money in the banks awaiting investment, and 3½ per cent. is perhaps the less frequent rate. Call loans between banks are quoted at 3 per cent and loans on cotton at 5 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report official closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.		
American	46	48
Atlantic	36	40
Blackstone Canal	25½	..
City	62½	64
Commercial	47½	50
Eagle	55	..
Fifth	50	..
First	116	120
Fourth	124½	..
Globe	52½	..
High Street	60	..
Jackson	20	..
Lime Rock	25	..
Manufacturers'	135½	..
Merchants'	58¾	..
Mechanics'	51¾	..
National Exchange	100	..
National of North America	42	44
National Commerce	43½	..
Old	112	..
Phenix	72½	..
Rhode Island	27¼	28
Roger Williams	69	..
Second	125	..
*Third	99	107½
Traders'	38	..
Westminster	58¾	..
Weybosset	51	55
PAWTUCKET.		
Slater	159	..
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	100	105
Mercantile	30	..
Union Trust Company	50	..
RAILROADS.		
Boston & Providence	255	..
New-York, New-H. & H.	190	..
New-Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds.	..	140½
Providence & Springfield	..	105
Pawtucket Valley	145	..
Providence & Wor.	240½	..
Providence, Warren & B.	115	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	205	209
American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	..	35
Gorham Manufacturing pf.	107	110
Nicholson File	46	..
National & Providence Wors. pf.	..	105
National & Providence Wors. 6s.	100	..
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	28	37½
Rhode Island Perkins H-S.	102	108
Rhode Island Perkins H-S. pf.	107	109½
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	44	47½
Merchants'	41½	44½
Prov. Washington	41	44½
GAS & ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric	77¾	78½
Providence Gas	81¼	82
Pawtucket Gas	81	..
Providence Telephone	110	110½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Continental Steamboat	66	76
P. & Ston. Steamship	144	150

*New stock.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

(Reported by Messrs. Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York.)

PITTSBURG, Nov. 24.—The business situation in this section is looked on with a little more satisfaction than a week ago, although there is still room for improvement. Price changes are very few, and gains are only to be noted at very long intervals, although the quiet investment demand may yet lead to better things. This is especially so of securities regarded as certain dividend payers. The closing bids were: Philadelphia Gas, 10⅞; People's, 33¼; Pipeage, 14½; Birmingham Traction, 14½; Manchester, 38½; Duquesne, 26¾; Westinghouse Electric second, 34¾, and Westinghouse Air Brake, 124.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The rates of discount last week were 1 for three months and ½ for thirty days. The efflux of gold to the Continent since the settlement has amounted to £750,000. Silver was firm. Business on the Stock Exchange was active, partly on the impression made by the published scheme of the Baring liquidation. Consols rose ½. Trading in American railroad securities was dull. Central Pacific rose ⅛. Lake Shore fell 3¼. Denver and Rio Grande preference and Illinois Central, 1¼ each; Wabash ordinary and Wabash preference, 1 each; Atchison A bonds, ⅝; Atchison shares, Louisville and Nashville, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ½ each; Denver and Rio Grande common, Erie, Mexican Central, Norfolk and Western, and Northern Pacific, ¼ each.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Paris, from Southampton.

A.—Edward A. Adams, N. Appleton, Mr. Alton.—B.—Miss Bickley, John W. Baird, Mrs. von Bolton, Miss von Bolton, Thomas Balfour, J. A. Bartlett, Miss N. Bennett, R. R. Bailey, José Antonio Buloes.—C.—William H. Castle, Miss Emma Coolidge.—D.—G. D. Day, Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Dean, Miss C. H. Dean, H. E. Dean, C. L. Dean, N. Dean, F. L. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Davidson, Miss Davidson, Walter S. Davis.—E.—C. L. Edwards, Ernest George Elliott, E. O. Eshelby.—F.—Barr Ferree, Miss N. Fairley, Mrs. L. M. Fournier, C. H. Freedman.—G.—Alister Greene, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Gardner, Marshall R. Goding, Mrs. F. B. Gilmour, W. A. Gunn, H. W. Gordon.—H.—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Halcomb, Mrs. G. B. Hurd, Miss Lily Hurd, A. Curtin Hirsh, Mrs. A. J. Hart, Miss Mary Hillyer, Edward Hynes, Miss Fanny Harvey, Mrs. Aaron Haas, Lecnard Haas, Peter Hand, H. R. Hollinshead, J. R. Haas, Mrs. Annie Hicks, John L. Hart.—J.—J. B. Jamnson, Miss Lucy E. Jayes.—K.—J. R. Kendrick, Jr.—L.—Miss Daisy Laken, J. S. Leerburger, Mr. and Mrs. William Jack Latta.—M.—Comte de Montsaulnin, Countess de Montsaulnin, Miss M. de Montsaulnin, Miss D. de Montsaulnin, Miss Emilie M. Moore, the Rev. A. A. McDonough, Mrs. Grosvenor Morris, F. Maude, Charles Morissot, A. J. Meharg.—N.—Miss Edith E. Nicholson.—P.—A. Freyer, George D. M. Peixotto, Mr. and Mrs. L. Petrescle, Miss E. Petrescle, A. E. Parfit, Clement Payen, R. Prendergast, E. Putnam.—R.—Dr. J. F. W. Ross, Mrs. E. C. Reed, Miss A. Russell, C. E. Roraback, M. D. Rucker, Mrs. Rucker.—S.—Mrs. T. A. Scott, Miss S. C. Sower, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Steele, Henry C. Stewart, Lady Henry Somerset, M. Soldari.—T.—Miss Ticehurst, W. S. Telford, Mrs. D. V. Tilla.—W.—J. M. Woods, Miss L. Wignall, Thomas H. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wenzell, Albert Wenzell, Mrs. C. J. Wheelock.

On the Lucania, from Liverpool.

A.—Mr. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Aitken, George C. Andreae, David Arthur.—B.—Montagu Baird, Mrs. Josephine B. Baker, John Bamford, Joseph Beaudry, Dr. Charles S. Benedict, W. Birkett, George Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Blair, Miss Edith Blair, Willie McC. Blair, Miss Lucy Blair, E. S. Blair, Mrs. H. M. Blanchard, Miss Blanchard, J. D. Brebner, C. E. Bretherton, Isaac Bridge, Mrs. Bridge, A. M. Bradhurst, Miss Brooker, John F. L. Brunner, W. Robinson Burgess, Mrs. W. H. Bush, Mrs. Mary E. Byrne, Miss Maie Byrne.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Carden, Mrs. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. William Clark, Miss Clark, George A. Clark, Miss Madge Clark, Mrs. Green Clay, Walter Cliff, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Coffin, Mrs. Foster Connor, Miss M. G. Conway.—D.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Carroll Dana, Miss Dana, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Day, A. B. Dick, Charles Dobson, Charles Drouet.—E.—William J. Eales.—F.—W. E. Firth, Miss Fitzroy, F. W. Flaville, Thomas H. Forgan, Luis J. Francke, E. W. Fraser, Theodore Frelinghuysen.—G.—O. E. Gauvreau, Miss A. C. Gle, W. H. Gillilan, Miss Gorgas, J. A. Grahame, Arthur Gu

TIMELY TROTTING TOPICS

Improvement in the Market for High-bred Harness Racers.

DEVELOPED STOCK IN DEMAND

Some of the Prices Paid for Speedy Trotters—Alix the Only Record Breaker Not Greatly Sought For.

Following Horse Show week has been another of even more particular interest to the fanciers of light harness stock. The combination sale at Madison Square Garden which began last Wednesday drew more breeders, owners, and trainers than have come here since the market began to decline some two years ago. No doubt the very fair prices realized earlier in the month served to stimulate confidence in the future of harness racing even in this State, where its fate has been sealed so far as the speculative feature is concerned.

The consignment from the Palo Alto Farm led all the others in point of value, because, instead of the weeding-out process that was formerly employed in selecting young stock from that famous California nursery, the collection sent over this Fall represented the best of the stud that the late Leland Stanford got together at much cost. All the princely sums which Mr. Stanford received from his trotters, from the $125,000 that he got for Arion down were at private sale, and the only very valuable animal bred by him that ever came under the hammer during his lifetime was Bell Boy. This colt, who was really very much overrated, had passed out of Senator Stanford's possession for some $5,000, and then by means of judicious "booming" his price mounted up toward $50,000 at auction. Several others of the Electioneer—Beautiful Bells family, including St. Bel, Bow Bells and Belleflower, were also sold from Palo Alto, and they have been so highly prized that none of them has been under the hammer. Since the death of Electioneer, the mare Beautiful Bells, whose progeny have been so uniformly fast, was bared to Palo Alto and Advertiser, both sons of her former mate. The result of the union with Advertiser is the new champion yearling, Adbell, who recently paced the record for the infant class at 2:23¾.

This performance, proving as it did, that Beautiful Bells could produce speed from other sires than Electioneer, made her son, Day Bell, by Palo Alto, the more desirable when he was put up for competition here. This colt, a foal of 1892, has not been developed, as the large majority of the young stock from California have been, and the explanation that he was considered too valuable to risk injury hardly sufficed. In his untried condition Day Bell brought $5,500, whereas had he been trained to a record of 2:20 or better he would have fetched a much larger sum.

Five years ago, when the boom was at its height, a young trotter of such fashionable blood would have gone close to $20,000, whether he could show any speed or not. The extravagant price of $26,000, paid for Mascot in 1889, was the most notable piece of folly in this line, and it taught the fanciers a lesson that has stood them in hand ever since. Along with the general slump in the market has come a more business-like policy of examining the goods before purchasing, and to-day the public sales are on a sounder and more lasting basis than ever. The breeder who sends to the auctioneer only that portion of his stud which he does not care to keep, must expect to find the same condemnation that he himself has put upon it.

W. B. Fasig, who conducted a number of sales very successfully at Cleveland before he came here to take charge of the trotting department for the Tattersalls Company, discussed the present situation a few days ago, as follows:

"There is no doubt that the developed animal is what the large percentage of buyers want to-day. My experience is that the most difficult thing to sell is an old brood mare, after her an old stallion, and then youngsters that are badly untrained. The reason that we cannot have a speed sale pure and simple, is that after a man has bared or bought something that turned out fast, he holds on to his prize as long as he can afford to keep it. He would not think of sending his crack performer to the sale, and when a private offer is made is pretty sure to reject it. If asked to name a price he sticks it up to a point that drives the prospective customer away at once, and then, too late, finds that he has let the golden opportunity pass. This is perhaps even more true in the Western States than along the Atlantic and the average man out there is less able to own a horse worth $5,000 or more than in the East, where millionaires are more plentiful."

Probably the most striking case of a comparatively poor man refusing to entertain a liberal offer for a trotter was when C. W. Williams declined to put a figure on Allerton just after he had secured the stallion championship in 1891. Marcus Daly, the copper plutocrat of Montana, fancied the stout son of Jay Bird, and would, it is said, have paid $125,000 for him. Williams figured that Allerton could earn close to $50,000 in the stud for the next two seasons and enough more on the turf to balance the sum he could realize from a quick sale, and he would thus have the money and the horse as well. The good fortune that had attended the Iowa horseman up to that time no doubt was an additional reason for his failure to take advantage of the chance that comes to few breeders; but the tide turned against him in 1892, and Allerton, though still in his prime, would not command much more than the price he might have brought to his owner when he was monarch of his kind.

Of all the record-breakers that have appeared, from Dexter's day to the present, Alix has been the least sought after. The famous old white-faced gelding, along with Goldsmith Maid, Maud S., Rarus, Mattie and Nancy Hanks, all changed hands for more than $30,000, but the fastest trotter of all time lacks a purchaser at those figures. When Alix first came into prominence by her mile in 2:16¼, at three years, Morris J. Jones, who owned a half-interest in the filly, said that she was for sale. Neither he nor his partner, Hayes, a Chicago banker, cared to be on the turf, preferring to devote themselves to their breeding establishment, then situated at Kenosha, Wis. More than one New-York fancier heard of this fleet young mare, and inquired her price, yet, strange to say, not one of them took advantage of it, though the figure was by no means exorbitant.

In 1892, when Alix reduced the record for her age, four years, to 2:10, Mr. Jones was still ready to dispose of her, and $15,000 would doubtless have satisfied. W. R. Allen, the wealthy breeder, who is best known as the owner of Kremlin, saw the mare at Lexington and Nashville that season, and consulted with his trainer, Bither, about purchasing her. This usually astute driver, who had brought out Jay-Eye-See and Phallas, both champions of their kind, could not see the ripening greatness of this later sensation, and let slip the chance to have another record-breaker in his charge.

Last year, when Alix made her first appearance of the season at Buffalo in the free-for-all trot, Major S. T. Dickinson of New-York, a liberal patron of the sport, had her examined by several experienced trainers, including Hickok, and with one accord they advised him not to buy. She made a bad showing for the main purse, worth $13,000, and the next week following could only get third money in the consolation. This seemed to confirm the verdict of the trainers, but before the month of August had passed Alix won the fastest five-heat race that had been trotted up to that time, at Columbus, Ohio. Then came a still greater triumph in the never-to-be-forgotten Columbian free-for-all at Chicago, and soon after this race Mr. Jones became the sole owner of the mare that the richer fanciers had avoided. Later in the season he leased the mare for the match with Directum that was to have taken place at Boston but finally came off at Fleetwood Park, in this city. Alix was in no condition to do herself credit on this occasion, and again Major Dickinson, who had about decided to secure this undeniably great young mare, was so much disappointed in her showing that he refrained from the contemplated offer.

Directum filled the public eye at that time, yet when the two rival stars of the sulky were exhibited at the Horse Show of 1893, E. H. Harriman, the Wall Street magnate who had paid $41,000 for Stamboul, was greatly taken with Alix as she stood ready to enter the ring.

"I was on the point of stepping up to Mr. Jones, and asking his price for the mare," said Mr. Harriman recently, "but something stopped me. If I had put the question Alix would have been mine at any reasonable sum, but I have only the satisfaction of knowing that my judgment of her ability has been verified this year."

Since Monroe Salisbury has had Alix in charge and made her the most notable trotter of the age, he has had one bona fide offer of $20,000, made by A. J. Welch, the Hartford bookmaker, while she was at Chillicothe early in October. The reported negotiations with Henry O. Havemeyer, the autocrat of the Sugar Trust, which put the mare's price at $30,000, proved to have no foundation in fact, though they formed the material for a sensational story that appeared last Monday. There is no doubt that Alix can be had for that sum, provided the buyer will let her remain with Salisbury for another season. He has faith in his pet pupil's ability to trot in 2:02, or faster, at seven years, and, as he owns but a half interest in her, is naturally not overanxious to sell.

If Alix should change hands before she is taken to California for the Winter, it will only be because Morris J. Jones, who has gone into breeding at Red Oak, Iowa, is still desirous of turning his part of this precious piece of horseflesh into cash.

MORRIS PARK CRICKETERS.

Averages Made by Players in Last Season's Contests.

The Morris Park Cricket Club will hold its annual meeting next Friday night at the Cricketers' Club. The past season was not a particularly successful one, for thirteen games were lost against eleven won. The individual averages, however, are very good, and A. H. Collins particularly distinguished himself by brilliant hitting, while F. R. Coulby, G. R. Cooper, and W. H. Denzell did good work on several occasions. The bowling proved very weak, and it was owing to this that a better record was not obtained.

The following are some of the averages:

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Not Out.	Most in Inning.	Runs.	Aver.
J. Flannery	24	6	72*	507	28.16
A. H. Collins	22	0	88	482	21.90
G. R. Cooper	9	1	58	136	17.00
W. H. Denzell	9	1	32	132	16.50
F. R. Coulby	18	1	52*	158	9.29
T. J. O'Reilly	24	0	27	205	8.54
A. Richardson	17	1	36	132	8.25
G. Myers	9	0	45	74	8.22
H. L. Walker	9	1	14*	30	7.50
E. G. Rotter	10	5	7*	33	6.60
G. F. Miller	14	1	24	71	5.46
W. R. Wilson	22	2	23	100	5.00
J. C. Maclean	7	4	7*	15	5.00
T. Bridges	11	0	5	55	5.00
W. W. White	4	0	18	19	4.75
H. A. Nobbs	10	2	20*	35	4.37
S. Martin	7	1	9	25	4.16

*Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maid-ens.	Runs.	Wick-ets.	Aver.
G. R. Cooper	273	11	106	18	5.88
J. C. Maclean	119	3	78	12	6.50
W. H. Denzell	414	11	168	24	6.58
H. L. Walker	233	4	126	14	9.00
W. R. Wilson	1,006	35	416	43	9.67
J. Flannery	793	30	415	39	10.64
G. F. Miller	186	3	108	10	10.80
A. Richardson	703	16	347	30	11.56
L. O'Connor	158	2	128	11	11.63
T. J. O'Reilly	335	8	204	15	13.60

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Poillon vs. Young. 2—Beckley vs. Potter. 3—Callahan vs. Crow.

Class II.—4—Batavian Bank vs. Freeman.

Class IV.—5—Macauley vs. Halpin.

Class VI.—6—Leve vs. Leve. 7—Matter of Dixon.

Class VIII.—8—Holland Trust Company vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Company. 9—Maddock vs. Maddock & Steel. 10—Brunke vs. Garrison. 11—Grimes vs. O'Shea. 12—Same vs. same. 13—Wood vs. Pitaka. 14—Furnald vs. Burr. 15—Dickinson vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 16—Mackaye vs. Mackaye. 17—Jacobs vs. Graham. 18—Benedict vs. Phyfe. 19—Ostrom vs. Griffin. 20—King vs. Townshend. 21—Thomas vs. Schumacher. 22—Gregan vs. Buchanan. 23—Burney vs. Buchanan. 24—O'Brien vs. Fitzgerald. 25—Hallahan vs. Bayliss. 26—Bowser vs. Utah, Nevada and California Stage Company. 27—Hallahan vs. Bayliss. 28—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank, (in re Chittenden.) 29—Baker vs. George. 30—Belding Brothers & Co. vs. Dixon. 31—People, &c., vs. Citizens' Mutual Insurance Association. 32—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 33—O'Beirne vs. Bullis. 34—Welch vs. Burr. 35—Matter of Brown. 36—Simpson vs. Dempsey. 37—Muller vs. Rausch. 38—Bryan Marsh Company vs. Will. 39—Davis vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Law and Fact.—Case on—1667—Arnoux vs. Phyfe. 1285—Matthewson vs. Edwards. 1014—Haas vs. Haas. 1513—Bechtold vs. Clairmont. 1879—Weinstock vs. Zimmerman. 1802—Fraser vs. Dress. 2251—Hudson vs. Von Hafen. 1875—Rosner vs. Rosner. 2411—Hallahan vs. Bayliss. 2360—Haffey vs. Lynch. 850—Illinois Watch Company vs. Nellis. 1332—Lund vs. Bowles. 1654—David vs. Schiffer. 2457—Seaman vs. Seaman. 1544—Pease vs. Gillette.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—351—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. 352—Same vs. same. 496—Goldstein vs. same. 498—Jacobi vs. same. 499—Jantzen vs. same. 353—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 354—Same vs. same. 355—Same vs. same. 256—Same vs. same. 421—Brower vs. same. 2358—Keene vs. same. 423—Wood vs. same. 308—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad. 434—Oehler vs. same. 435—Walker vs. same. 264—Hellbroner vs. same. 337—Jenkel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. 302—Morgan vs. same. 233—Marks vs. same. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

1596—National Bank of Commerce vs. Levy. 2030—Miller vs. New-York and Boston Dispatch Express. 2420—Jackson vs. Builders' Wood-Working Company. 2445—Boyd vs. De Lancey. 2544—Toole vs. Barker. 2502—Dazian vs. New-York Concert Company. 2071—Ashley vs. Anthony. 278—Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Metropolitan Railway. 4305—Cole vs. Sanford. 1877—Lautigna vs. Lowenstein. 1878—Lautigna vs. same. 2224—Pollock vs. Riefe. 2340—Secorato vs. Falk. 2541—Concordia Scheutzen Bund vs. Garnjost. 2569—Wallace vs. Frank. 2576—Wise vs. same. 2571—Moore vs. same. 2524—Spannella vs. Loew. 2159—Jacobs vs. Samuels. 2121½—Garbrowsky vs. Cohen. 2545—A. Shrimpton & Sons vs. Weil.

Highest number reached on regular call on Circuit calendar, 2,772.

CIRCUIT COURT—PART I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—PART III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.—Bookstaver, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

2—Regan vs. Borst.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

2228—Staubsandt vs. Lennon. 2197—Same vs. same. 2196—Same vs. same. 1906—Stierle vs. Union Railway. 2254—Isaacs vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. 2194—Cole vs. Sears. 922—Graham vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Company. 1134—Hauck vs. Huse. 1132—Hauck vs. Dunn. 1758—Mendelesohn vs. Bloch. 2366—Wahl vs. Wahl. 1206—Hedin vs. Long Island Railroad. 807—Seymour vs. West. 1231—Friest vs. United States Credit System Company. 872—Nurick vs. Manhattan Railway. 1000—Levi vs. McCollum. 884—Frankfort vs. Manhattan Railroad. 1234—Fielbig vs. Gall. 986—Bancker vs. Parkinson. 1104—Johnson vs. Dampskibsselskabel, &c. 684—Ryan vs. Fiss. 1203—Bristow vs. Barrett. 2355—Garvey vs. United States Horse and Cattle Show Company. 1247—Dovale vs. Ackerman. 1297—McElroy vs. Wronkow.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1319.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1230—Kepple vs. Waterbury. 470—Shafferman vs. Jacobs. 915—Levinsohn vs. Epstein. 962—Driscoll vs. Twenty-third Street Railway Company. 1246—Congregation and Charitable and Benefit Association vs. Levine.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Issues of Fact.—196—Estate of William S. Hicks. 167—Estate of Thomas Keane. 173—Estate of Katharine L. Youmans, at 2 P. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M., Mary L. Jones, Jacob Goldberg, Frederick G. Lovejoy, Joseph Levy; at 2 P. M., Josephine L. Peyton, John McLaughlin, Mary A. Farnsworth, Adolph Bernheimer.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Wills.—892—John Swinburne. 999—William Ryan. 983—Daniel Mahen. 988—Augustus M. Purdy. 1003—James Kelly. 1010—Frederick M. Somers.

CITY COURT—General Term—Van Wyck, P. J.; Fitzsimons and Conlan, JJ.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 20 City Hall.

On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.

Appeals from Orders.—1—Boyd. 2—Prowderer vs. Lewis. 3—Moran vs. Darcy. 4—Peetsch vs. Quinn. 5—Robertson vs. Hay. 6—Hartigan vs. Nagel. 7—Tuska vs. Goldsmith. 8—John Shillito Company vs. Richardson. 9—Schwagler vs. Bray.

Appeals from Judgments.—1—Thornton vs. Winpenney. 2—Newald vs. Lynch. 3—Hexter vs. The Fairfield Chemical Works. 4—Heimerdinger vs. Finelite. 5—Soule vs. Veyrac. 6—Anderson vs. Hooper. 7—Pierce and Miller Engineering Company vs. Brouwer. 8—Western National Bank vs. Flannigan. 9—Wallace vs. Kaempf. 10—Caponigri vs. Altieri. 11—Same vs. same. 12—Prior vs. Flagler. 13—Freudenheimer vs. Raduziner. 14—Henry vs. Agostini. 15—Meagher vs. Campbell.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

BROOKLYN CALENDARS—THIS DAY

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Cullen, J. Nos. 1163, 1162, 433, 1164, 1165, 1336, 1035, 1083, 1458, 398, 458, 958, 658, 692, 1050, 579, 645, 532, 533, 290, 291, 295, 1365, 712, 127, 529, 642, 643, 353, 648, 646, 371, 675, 179½, 379, 681, 372½, 649, 369, 156, 651, 635, 175, 582, 408, 812.

Highest number reached on regular call, 749.

CITY COURT—General Term Calendar.

1—Harter, appellant, vs. Westcott, President, et al., respondents. 2—Engelbach, Jr., respondent, vs. Ibert, impleaded, &c., appellant. 3—Englebach, Jr., respondent, vs. Ibert, impleaded, &c., appellant. 4—McConnell, respondent, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad, appellant. 5—Young, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 6—Morton et al., appellant, vs. Tucker et al., respondent. 7—Jones, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad, respondent.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C. J. Nos. 96 98, to 100, 101, 87, 55.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The will of Ann McGuire, James Gould, Gottlieb Stein, Jane E. Powell, Maltiah J. Richardson, John Bruder, Caroline H. Catlin, Sarah Kessler, Mary Creighton, and Sarah McCartin. The accounting in the estate of George O. Young et al. Contested calendar at 10:30, No. 55, will of James Martin; briefs in will of Edwin Baker.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 1 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Truxillo, per steamship Prof. Morse, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 11 A M for Rio Janeiro, per steamship Saale, via Southampton and Bremen; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Foxhall, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Egyptian Prince.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 A M for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Catania, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Catania");) at 6 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Rhynland");) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Britannic";) at *3 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Demerara, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per City of Washington";) at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad.

FRIDAY.—At 9 AM for Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Turks and Caicos, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 1 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Eiffel Tower; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Bretagne";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 6 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 9:30 AM for Cronos, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 9 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for other parts of Africa must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Caribbee.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Oceanic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *5 at 6:30 PM, or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Arawa, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 8 and up to 6:30 PM Dec. *9. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per City of Washington";) at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

Mails for Porto Rico, per steamship Caribbee, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per steamship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 8 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $80 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
Paris, Nov. 28, 11 A.M. Berlin, Dec. 5, 11 A.M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Rhynland, Nov. 28, 6 A.M. West-n'd, Dec. 5, 10:30 A.M.
International Navigation Company.
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 4, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Dec. 15, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Dec. 24, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Monday, Nov. 26
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Nov. 28
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Nov. 30
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Cent. & So. Fl. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Egan, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Saale, Tu., Nov. 27, 7 A.M.	Ems, Tu., Jan. 8, 6 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Dec. 4, 9 A.M.	Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Dec. 11, 7 A.M.	Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Dec. 18, 9 A.M.	Ems, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 A.M.
Havel, Thu., Jan. 3, 10 A.M.	Lahn, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., Dec. 1, 10 A. M., for Genoa.
F. Bismarck, Dec. 8, 1:30 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Fulda, Dec. 13, 10 A. M., for Genoa.
Normannia, Jan. 5, M., Alg., Gen., Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, March 9, 9 A. M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, March 23, 7 A. M., Algiers, Nap., Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strg.
North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American
Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., Line,
2 Bowling Green, N. Y. 37 Broadway, N. Y.

TO PASSENGERS BY S. S. "NORMANNIA," JAN. 5, 1895.
THE LARGE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS WHO WILL LAND IN EGYPT FROM THE NORMANNIA MAKES IT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY THAT ALL WHO INTEND TO GO UP THE NILE SHOULD SECURE ACCOMMODATIONS FROM US AT ONCE.
WE ARE DOING OUR UTMOST, BY PUTTING ON SPECIAL STEAMERS, TO MEET THE PRESSURE; IN ORDER, HOWEVER, TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT, ALL WHO WISH TO MAKE THE NILE VOYAGE THIS SEASON SHOULD SECURE ACCOMMODATION IMMEDIATELY.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,225 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Nov. 28, 9 A.M.	Britannic, Dec. 26, 8 A.M.
*Majestic, D'c 5, 10:30 A.M.	*Majestic, Jan. 2, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Dec. 12, 8 A.M.	*Adriatic, Jan. 9, 7 A.M.
*Teutonic, Dec. 19, 10 A.M.	*Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 A.M.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $45 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic, Adriatic, Germanic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, Dec. 1, 7:30 A.M.	Umbria, Dec. 22, 9 P. M.
Etruria, Dec. 8, 1:30 P.M.	Lucania, Dec. 29, 6:30 A.M.
Campania, Dec. 15, 7 A.M.	Etruria.....Jan. 5.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe.....Sat., Dec. 1, 4:30 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Dec. 8, 11 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., Dec. 15, 4 P.M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT.
BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS FRENCH MAIL STEAMER
LA TOURAINE.
From New-York Feb. 6, 1895, to the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles, (Nice, Monte Carlo, and Cannes,) Villefranche, Naples, Messina, Syracuse, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Gibraltar, (Tangier,) to New-York, &c.
Duration of round trip 65 days.
For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, General Agent, 3 Bowling Green, New-York City.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, Pass'r Agt. Cent. RR., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Supt. L. L. ADAMS, C.S. E.
O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.RR., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., via WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:

8:30 A. M.	—Except Sunday, Empire State Express for the Fastest Train in the world.
9:30 A. M.	—Daily. Fast Mail. For

M. BOURGET AND HARVARD

Many of His "Impressions" of the University Are Ridiculous.

DESCRIPTION OF STUDENTS ABSURD

A Protest Raised Against a Story in a College Paper—New Literary Society Formed—Elections Held.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 25.—Paul Bourget, in last week's installment of "Outre Mer," takes considerable space in describing Harvard University as it appears to the eyes of a Frenchman. On the whole, the picture of life is less distorted than one might expect. His worst blunder is in taking seriously the pamphlet about "students' expenses," which was issued a year or so ago for the purpose of attracting poor students to Harvard.

M. Bourget quotes with glee the experience of one man cited in the pamphlet, and says that he is "a finished example of a perfect American student." Now, it is a well-known fact about Harvard, that this very pamphlet has had an injurious effect upon the university, in that it has drawn to Cambridge many men who think they can live comfortably and study hard upon starvation fare.

His descriptions of Cambridge and its surroundings are picturesque but are almost invariably purely imaginative. The way from Boston to the university is traversed daily by thousands of students, yet we doubt if one of them ever went through "two miles of a country full of little wooden houses, with balconies, on which the eternal rocking chair awaits the repose of the enervated American."

The descriptions of both male and female students are as absurd as they are untruthful. His portrayals of nature are equally far from reality. Black pines do not abound in the settled part of Cambridge, and what few there are are not denuded of their foliage in Winter, as M. Bourget seems to think.

In the latest number of The Advocate there was published an anonymous story which has aroused the wrath of a number of people, who think its realism too strong for publication in a college paper. "The Story of Kid," as it is called, created such a sensation that the entire edition of The Advocate was sold out soon after it was issued, and letters of protest immediately began to pour into the Harvard daily papers.

In addition, The Crimson came out with an editorial denouncing the tale as indecent and vulgar. It is noticeable that no denial of its truth is made in this editorial, and it is tacitly attested to by the fact that The Crimson ingenuously says in the midst of its denunciation: "Whether the phase of life which it depicts be real or not," &c.

The story has created such a sensation that a Boston daily on Friday republished it, together with the discussion which it has caused in the college papers, including the letter of the Literary Committee of The Advocate in its defense. The Boston daily foolishly suggests that the Faculty may take steps to establish a censorship of the college press. No Harvard man will for a minute believe in the possibility of the thing, which is directly opposed to all that is most liberal in the true Harvard spirit.

The complete schedule of the Winter trip of the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs has been arranged. Concerts will be given as follows: Worcester, Dec. 21; Baltimore, Dec. 22; Cincinnati, Dec. 24; Louisville, Dec. 25; Indianapolis, Dec. 26; St. Louis, Dec. 27; Milwaukee, Dec. 29; Minneapolis, Dec. 31; Chicago, Jan. 1. Before the regular trip begins concerts will also be given in Cambridge, Boston and vicinity.

The first regular meeting of the Harvard Press Association was held on Tuesday evening in University Hall. W. T. Denison, '96, presided, and the following officers were elected; President—Pierre La Rose, '95; Vice President—C. M. Flandeau, '95; Secretary—L. W. Mott, '96; Executive Committee—E. H. Warren, '95; A. S. Pier, '95; A. K. Moe, '97. It was decided to invite some journalist of note to address the club at an early meeting.

A new literary society called The Seraplon was formed last week, and the following officers were elected: President—N. B. Marshall, '97; Vice President—E. E. Whiting, '97; Secretary-Treasurer—H. E. W. Fosbrooke, '97. The membership is limited to twelve, and meetings will be held weekly for the discussion of the works of modern English authors.

Provisional commencement parts have been announced by the Faculty. The list is not final. The provisional list includes ninety-one members of the senior class.

Robert Stanwood Pier, '95, has been elected a regular editor of The Harvard Monthly.

The following new members of the Harvard Union have been elected: F. W. Grinnell, '95; J. P. Parker, '96; E. C. Ellis, Law School; L. Hildreth, '96; W. J. Peacock, LAW. C. Scholl, A. C. Train, The Wendell Phillips Club has been invited by the union to unite with it in the management of the competitive trial for the debate with Princeton.

At the meeting of the Harvard Co-operative Society last Wednesday evening, Prof. Edward Cumings was elected President in place of Prof. Taussig, who is absent from Cambridge this year. Mr. S. E. Johnson, '95, was elected Secretary, and Mr. Ingersoll Bowditch, '97, was chosen a member of the Board of Directors. Prof. Cummings read the statistics showing the growth of the society. The sales final term, which ended Nov. 17, 1893, were $2,437.28; for the same week this year the sales were $3,010.53. The society's quarters are now so badly crowded that it is proposed to move from the old Law School into another building as soon as the proper place can be secured.

Dr. George Hodges lectured before the St. Paul's Society last evening on "The History of the Prayer Book." This is the first of a series of four lectures to be given before the society by Dr. Hodges. Dec. 12 is the date of the next lecture.

Shirley Everton Johnson, '95, is just completing the libretto to a comic opera which he has named "Valhalla." The music is by George W. Currie of The Boston Post. The plot is founded on Norse mythology, but in order to follow in the paths of the modern comic opera, school, local and modern topics have been frequently introduced. The piece will probably be produced on the professional stage before long.

The first meeting of the Deutsche Verein was held last Thursday evening, the following officers being elected: President—Fritz von Breisen, '95; Vice President—E. G. Kudblauch, '96; Secretary—H. Schuz, '97; Treasurer—Arnold Scott, '97; Chorister—C. L. Lafford; Executive Committee—L. J. Roess, '95, and L. A. E. Ahlers, Jr. Arrangements will shortly be made for the annual theatricals, to be held next Spring.

The enrollment of 404 students in the Law School is the largest number so far in its history. Of these, 214 are new names, an increase of thirty-five over the registration for the corresponding period last year.

A. M. La Meslée of the French Department spoke before the Cercle Français last Wednesday evening on "Student Life in France."

The advance sheets of the first annual report of the President, Regent, and Treasurer of Radcliffe College have just been issued. The cash on hand July 31, 1894, amounted to $165,681.25, including securities and scholarship funds. Forty-four courses more than last year are now given. The current expenses for the past year were $43,158.80.

Prof. William W. Goodwin addressed the Graduate Club and invited guests Friday evening on "Recent Excavations in Troy." The officers of the club for the current year are: President—Miss Mary Coes; Secretary—Mrs. Flora W. Patterson; Treasurer—Miss Frances C. Goodwin.

FOR A JOINT DEBATING UNION.

Princeton Students Eager for the Fray—Chess Players Chosen.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 25.—It is a matter of extreme gratification to Princeton students that the joint committee of the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies has been able to reach an agreement with the representatives of the Harvard Unions whereby a joint debate will be held at Princeton on the 1st of March next. There is a large element of the Princeton undergraduates that believes that brain should receive at least as much attention as brawn in intercollegiate contests. This is not to say that any Princeton student is apathetic on the subject of athletics. Particularly at this season, but in general the whole year round, the undergraduate body of Princeton is a unit in its devotion to the athletic interests of the college. But along with this sentiment is harbored another in the minds of many earnest men which finds expression in just such movements as the present one, looking toward an intercollegiate triangular debating union, with Yale, Harvard, and Princeton as its members. Such a union has never yet existed, although during the last few years Princeton has been working toward that end. Two years ago Yale and Princeton met in forensic contest, but, owing to a disagreement as to rules governing the speeches, no contest has been held between the two colleges since. Negotiations are again under way, however, and the Princeton committee expresses itself as hopeful of reaching an agreement with Yale's representatives on much the same terms as have been adopted with Harvard. Under these terms to each speaker will be allowed twelve minutes for his first speech, and this will be followed by a twelve-minute rebuttal for each side; but it has not yet been decided how the time for rebuttal will be divided. Harvard wanted the first speeches to be fifteen minutes and five minutes for rebuttal, while Princeton wanted the first speeches to be twelve minutes and each speaker to have six minutes for rebuttal. The above compromise was suggested by Princeton, and Harvard accepted. The question and judges will be decided upon later. Each university will be allowed three speakers. Princeton's representatives will be chosen from members of her old debating societies, the two halls, and the competition is expected to be very sharp, as the two societies are strong rivals of over a hundred years' standing. Among Whig's most promising candidates are Andrew C. Imbrie, '95, son of Charles F. Imbrie of New-York City; Howard E. White, '95, of New-York; A. R. Wells, '95, and W. M. Urban, '95; while Clio is likely to be represented by W. H. Butler, '95, of New-York; B. L. Hirshfield, '95, and R. H. Carter, '95. The preliminary contest will occur immediately after the holidays.

The chess tournament for the college championship and for the selection of representatives for the intercollegiate tournament to be held in New-York during the coming holidays has been finished, and the following men chosen to represent Princeton: Seymour, '98, won the tournament, with 15½ points; second, Belden, '95, with 13½ points; third, Marston, '98, with 12½ points; fourth, Elmer, '98, with 9½ points. None of these men has heretofore represented Princeton in the intercollegiate tournament. Belden was first substitute last year, the other three being freshmen. Much better work in this line has been done this year than ever before, and Princeton is expected, with the present team, to make a much better showing than she has done in the two previous tournaments. Constant practice will be kept up from now until the date of the intercollegiate tournament.

A meeting of the Monday Night Club was held Wednesday evening at Guernsey Hall, the beautiful suburban home of Prof. Marquand, and the club was treated to a literary feast in the reading of a paper on "Renaissance Architecture as an Index of Social Progress," by Prof. Marquand of the art department.

The death of Dr. McCosh overshadowed all else on the Princeton campus, and the going out of his great life has turned the student mind upon that long and eminent career with renewed interest.

A more extended list than heretofore published of those eminent men who attended Dr. McCosh's funeral is as follows: President Eliot of Harvard, President Dwight of Yale, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins, President Carter of Williams, President Scott of Rutgers, President Warfield, '82, of Lafayette; Dr. Mackenzie, Head Master of Lawrenceville; Prof. Plimpton of Amherst, William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education; Prof. Palmer of Harvard, Prof. Lowles of Harvard, Mr. C. C. Beeman of New-York, Mr. Whitman of New-York, Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania, President Hewitt, College of Emporia, Kansas; Gov. Werts and staff, Adjt. Gen. Stryker, Trenton; Col. J. J. McCook, New-York; Prof. Armstrong of Wesleyan, Robert E. Bonner, '76, of New-York; Dr. H. W. Duffield of New-York, Dr. Hastings of the Union Theological Seminary, Prof. Smith of Baltimore, Dr. Studdeford of Trenton, Charles Scribner, '75, of New-York; William B. Hornblower, '71, of New-York; Dr. Alden Starr, '76; William W. Knox, '62, of New-Brunswick; Spencer West of Jersey City, Charles E. Hart, '58, of Rutgers; Luther Wishard, '77, of New-York; Arthur H. Scribner, '81, of New-York; A. W. Halsey, '79, of New-York; James W. Alexander, '60, of New-York; J. Bayard Henry, '76, of Philadelphia; Hugh L. Cole, '59; Charles E. Green, '60, Trenton; Spencer Trask, '66, of New-York; John W. Atkin, '69, of New-York; A. H. Joline, '70, of New-York; Thomas S. Young, Jr., '71, John Ten Eyck, '75; William Allen Butler, '76; M. Taylor Pyne, '77, of New-York; Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, '77, of New-York; Robert Bridges, '79, of New-York; C. C. Cuyler, '79, of New-York; Morton S. Paton, '80; Charles Allen Munn, '81, of New-York, Dr. Samuel Lloyd, '82, of New-York; J. Aspinwall Hodge, '83, of Philadelphia; Job E. Hedges, '84, of New-York; Robert Kelly Prentice, '86, of New-York; Duncan Edwards, '84, of New-York; Tracy H. Harris, '86, of New-York; Adrian H. Larkin, '87; Junius S. Morgan, '88, of New-York; Clarence B. Mitchell, '89; C. Ledyard Blair, '90, of New-York; Henry M. Alexander, Jr., '90, of New-York.

On Thursday evening Prof. Libbey lectured in Alexander Hall on his recent trip to the arctic regions with the Peary relief expedition. Prof. Libbey secured many valuable and extremely interesting photographs, not only of the natural scenery, but also of native types. These were shown by stereoptican views.

The Freshman Banjo Club has been organized with the following players: Banjos—Witherspoon, Thomas; banjeurines—Collins, Reddington, Briggs, Wells; guitars—Paine, Thompson, Knapp.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore S. Cuyler of Brooklyn lectured before the Philadelphian Society Thursday evening.

The Nassau Literary Magazine for November has appeared, and contains the following contributions by undergraduates: Wilbur M. Urban, '95, a light essay on the "Pathology of Literary Taste"; Arthur G. Hall, '96, "The Falling of the Year," a short poem by A. Parker Nevin, '95; Louis C. Woodruff, '95, verses, entitled "In Autumn Days"; "Mustapha," an interesting story by "W. D. C."; Edward K. Mills, '96, a story called "April Showers"; sonnet, "Hope Springs Eternal," by J. D. L.; "With the Aid of the Devil," by Paul Griswold Huston, '95; "On Little Bale River," by David Potter, '96; "Before Dawn," a sonnet, by Frank McDonald, '96, and "At Evening Time," a tale, by Howard E. White, '95. The number is considered the best the present board has yet produced.

YALE'S FAMOUS PIONEER CREW.

Memorialized in the Trophy Room—Mission Work to be Enlarged.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 25.—An addition has lately been made to the trophy room in the gymnasium, in the shape of a memorial of the famous Yale pioneer crew of 1843. The memorial consists of an ash frame made by William J. Weeks, of Brookhaven, L. I., a member of the crew, within which are the receipts of the boat builder, the freight agent, and others connected with the building and delivery of the boat. From these it is learned that the boat was bought on May 23, 1843. On a card it is stated that the frame was manufactured from one of the original oars of the crew, which was broken in practice. On one side of the frame is the old padlock used on the house where the boat was kept, and above is a placard giving the names of the crew. The memorial has been placed in a prominent position in the trophy room.

A number of members of the Young Men's Christian Association of Yale, in the Spring of 1888, began to conduct mission meetings in a hall in Grand Avenue. The work grew, and the association decided, in the Fall of 1893, to take steps looking to a considerable enlargement of this branch of its effort. A house was rented in East Street, and the upper floors were supplied with twenty comfortable beds, and otherwise fitted up for a lodging house. The first story, which was once used for a saloon, now makes an excellent meeting room. During nearly the whole college year, students conduct services here every Friday and Sunday evenings, and for a time last Winter a meeting was also held on Wednesday evening. This year the work is to be still further extended by the opening of a Sunday school. A careful canvass of the district is now being made to ascertain the real condition of affairs and to enable the committee to do the most effective work. Any member of the University is invited to assist in this work.

William H. Ford, Yale, '77, has in his possession the historic pigskin which was used in the Harvard-Yale game Nov. 18, 1876. It will soon be deposited in the trophy room of the Yale gymnasium in close proximity to a bronze tablet on which is inscribed the following: "In recognition of the services of Eugene V. Baker, '77, the organizer and Captain of Yale's first victorious football team, this room has been furnished and this tablet placed by his classmates."

Resolutions, prepared by a committee from each of the college papers, have been forwarded to Dr. Andrew J. White in recognition of his generosity in providing the papers with new offices. They are signed by Z. Bennett Phelps for The Yale Daily News, E. W. Beattie Jr., for The Yale Alumni Weekly, Charles Cheney Hyde for The Yale Literary Magazine, Lanier McKee for The Yale Record, and Daniel Crouse Adams for The Yale Courant.

The Rev. Dr. Burdett Hart, '42, of the Yale corporation, will soon publish a book on the last six Presidents of Yale University. The volume will be compiled from a series of papers by himself, which have already appeared in prominent magazines, and will include in its list of six Presidents President Dwight. Each of the six articles will contain, in addition to the life and work of the man in question, comments on his schemes for the advancement of the university, together with notes on the methods used in carrying them out.

Dr. John A. Robinson, Yale '71, L. S., for twenty years librarian of the Yale Law School, has resigned his position, the resignation to take effect on Jan. 1, 1895. Prof. Robinson has under consideration a call to lecture before the law department of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

Prof. Hoppin's lectures on the history of art for the second term will be on the following subjects: "Egyptian Art, With Special Reference to Recent Archaeological Discoveries," and "Beginnings of Christian Art in Italy, Byzantine Architecture, and Saracenic Architecture."

Prof. Hadley will speak at the seventh annual meeting of the American Economic Association, to be held at Columbia College, Dec. 26-29. His subject will be, "Population and Capital."

The second volume of "Studies from the Yale Psychological Laboratory," has been placed on sale. The contents are: "Mean Values for Direct Measurements," by Dr. E. W. Scripture; "Researches on the Mental and Physical Development of School Children," by J. A. Gilbert; "Remarks on Dr. Gilbert's Article," by Dr. Scripture; "Experiments on the Highest Audible Tone," by Dr. Scripture and Howard F. Smith, '94; "Education of Muscular Control and Power," by Dr. Scripture, Miss T. L. Smith, and Miss E. M. Brown; "Method of Determining the Blind Spot," by Dr. Scripture; "Mental Ability as Exhibited in Fencing," by Dr. Scripture.

The University Mandolin Club has been organized. It may be taken on the Christmas trip of the Glee and Banjo Clubs. The following compose the club: First mandolins—F. B. Stephenson, '95, S.; L. R. Metcalf, '95, S.; Douglass Stewart, '96, and H. S. Street, '95. Second mandolins—R. A. Hamlin, '95, S.; W. R. Black, '95, S.; L. S. Kountze, '97, and S. R. Kennedy, '98. 'Cello—J. L. Parke, '97. Guitars—G. M. Howard, '95, S.; J. H. Brookfield, '97; D. W. Wilcox, '95, S., and H. D. Kountze, '97.

Arrangements are being completed by E. A. Caswell, '96, for the intercollegiate chess tournament to be held in New-York during the holidays. The games will be played in Harvard School, on Fifth Avenue, as last year, and play will commence on Dec. 26.

Yale has chosen the negative side of the question in the debate between Yale and Harvard in Cambridge, Jan. 18, the subject being: "Resolved, That attempts of employers to ignore associations of employes and to deal with individual workmen only are prejudicial to the interests of both parties." The first competitive debate for the selection of the Yale debaters will be held in Osborn Hall on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 7 P. M. Each speaker will be allowed eight minutes, and special weight will be given by the judges to extemporaneous work. Competition is open to all members of the university. Six men will be chosen from those who speak in the first competitive debate on Dec. 4, and these six men will compete again with three men chosen from the Yale Kent Club. This second debate will be held in Osborn Hall on Friday, Dec. 7, when three men will be chosen to represent Yale in the debate with Harvard.

The report of the Yale Field Corporation for the last year, compared with the statement of the Treasurer for the previous year, shows an increase both in receipts and expenditures, more money having been contributed by the financial Union than before, and a large amount laid out in improving the track and grand stands and preparing the new football field. It is intended to pay off the debt as rapidly as possible, and then to devote any surplus to grading off the southern corner of the field. This would give two additional football grounds, which would do much toward promoting interclass football. The total cost of the grading would be about $2,500.

One of the most important bits of news about the college is the announcement that the D. K. E. Society of Yale has finally decided to erect a new building on the site of the one now occupied by the society in York Street, near Elm. The new structure will cost at least $4,000 and the work on it will begin before long.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE HAPPENINGS.

The Question of Dormitories for the New Grounds Again.

It is with considerable regret that the alumni sees the places and models of Columbia's future homes on Morningside Heights exhibited without any specified provisions made for dormitories. This subject has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Board of Trustees, and it is only recently that the board received a communication from the Alumni Association urging it to prepare plans for dormitories. The Trustees have been non-commital on the subject, but, from present appearances, Columbia's new buildings will not include dormitories.

The Columbia Debating Union has organized a series of special debates between the Philolexian Society and the Barnard Literary Association. These are not intended to take the place of the annual joint debate in April, but are a special series meant primarily to arouse literary enthusiasm this Fall and Winter. Héretofore such contests have been confined almost entirely to seniors. The first debate was held last Friday afternoon and proved to be a great success. The subject of the debate was: "Resolved, That the adoption of the initiative and referendum, modeled after the Swiss plan, is the best way to destroy political corruption and give a pure expression to the will of the people." The debaters were: Affirmative, Philolexan—J. S. Schlussel, '98; J. Deming, '97. Negative, Barnard—E. Hopkins, Jr., '98; E. C. Brown, '97. The debate was decided in favor of the affirmative side. Dec. 6 and 19 are the dates of the remaining debates.

The first-year class in the School of Law is the largest that has been enrolled since the new regime. There are 154 men, representing twenty-five colleges and universities. In the three classes there are 280 students.

The sophomores have decided to produce the burlesque "Our Boys up to Date" before Christmas, and if possible to give two performances instead of one. The play will be given to obtain funds to pay off the debt incurred by the freshmen crew. Rehearsals will be held at the Berkeley Lyceum, where the entertainment is to be produced.

D. W. Armstrong, '95, has resigned the managing editorship of The Spectator. His resignation is due to his intention to leave college.

The work of recataloguing the books in the library is progressing rapidly. All the text books are catalogued according to the dictionary system, the cumbersome decimal system having been finally given up. It is stated by a number of library experts that the system now in vogue at Columbia is superior to that used by any library in the city.

A new monthly has been issued by the students of the School of Medicine. It is called the "Aesculapian," and the following students compose its editorial board: Chief, Palmer Heath Lyall, New-York; Kenneth E. Kellogg, Connecticut; C. A. Hebler, New-Jersey, and Stanley Sabel, Kentucky.

Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Rutgers, Colgate, Williams, Amherst, Trinity, and College of the City of New-York are the colleges most prominent among the students of the School of Medicine.

It is quite probable that in the near future a council from the three alumni associations will be established, which will meet the Faculty from time to time and assist and encourage it in the work of advancing the best interests of the college. The plan of merging the three alumni associations into one has met with little favor. President Low is decidedly in favor of the council.

Judging from the large meeting last Friday evening, the efforts which the Graduate Club is putting forth to bring together socially the graduate students who are pursuing courses at the college are meeting with great success. It was the primary intention of the club to restrict the membership to the graudate students of one school, but when it was found what good the club was doing in the way of developing mere class-room acquaintance into friendship, and fostering college spirit, the liberal policy of admitting all students with degrees was at once adopted. Meetings are to be held at short intervals of both a social and literary character. President Seth Low, Dean Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the National Educational Association, and Prof. Bender Matthews were the speakers last Friday evening. The officers are: President—H. A. Cushing; Vice President—F. B. Brandt; Secretary—W. R. Shepherd; Treasurer—Charles T. Rittenhouse.

FREE STUDENTS AT CORNELL.

What the University May Be Compelled to Do by the State.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The adoption of the amendments to the Constitution brings up a question of considerable importance to Cornell University. The charter of the university, received from the State, provides that "the institution shall annually receive students, one from each Assembly districts of the State, * * * free of any tuition fee or of any incidental charges." At that time there were 128 Assembly districts, and this clause was generally interpreted to mean that Cornell must receive one student from each district, and that accordingly the scholarship from any district would, under ordinary conditions, be open to competition every four years.

This arrangement was in force for a time, but the State finally demanded that Cornell should receive one student from each district each year, so that now, when all the scholarships are filled, there are 512 free students from the State of New-York. As the number of Assembly districts has now been increased to 150, this interpretation of the clause will mean 88 additional free students. As each student costs the university, at a low estimate, $350 per year, this would mean an added expense to the university of over $30,000 per year.

When President Schurman was interviewed on the subject, he declared that if the State insisted upon the university's assuming this added burden, it would become necessary to curtail the work of some of the departments unless the demand was accompanied with a grant from the State. It is a question whether the university can be compelled to offer these additional scholarships. Competent lawyers were interviewed on the subject. One gave it as his opinion that the university need receive only the number provided for by its charter at the time when the latter was adopted. Others took the opposite view. In this connection it is interesting to note the fact that Cornell, in receiving 512 free students, is giving to the people of New-York each year education costing over $175,000.

The following men have been selected to take part in the preliminary debate for the Ninety-four Memorial Prize. From these thirty men eight will be selected to take part in the final contest: J. L. Ahern, '95, L. S.; W. P. Belden, '95, L. S.; G. H. Bookes, '95, A.; O. D. Burden, '94, P.; W. P. Chapman, Jr., '95, A.; G. P. Dyer, '95, S.; H. L. Fordham, '95, L. S.; B. C. Fuller, '95, L. S.; W. H. Glasson, '94, P.; R. H. Haskell, '95, L.; G. D. Hauptman, '97, P.; E. U. Henry, '95, A.; J. R. Lewis, '95, C. T.; W. F. McNamara, '95, P.; F. E. Moyer, '96, L.; F. K. Nebeker, '95, L. S.; H. F. Norton, '96, M. E.; C. H. Rammelkamp, '96, P.; A. B. Reed, '95, L. S.; F. B. Skinner, '95, A.; M. L. Stern, '95, A.; J. M. Stoddard, '95, L. S.; W. H. Tompkins, '95, L. S.; F. P. Ufford, '96, P.; R. Van Cott, '95, L. S.; H. Waterman, '95, P.; F. W. Welsh, '95, L. S.; H. J. Westwood, '96, O.; W. C. White, '95, L. S.; R. P. Wilcox, '98, P. The subject to be debated will be "Resolved, That intercollegiate athletic contests should be prohibited."

Each debater will be allowed five minutes in which to speak. The debate will be held in sections on Monday, Dec. 3, and the side on which each debater is to speak, as well as the order, will be determined by lot at the time of the debate.

The Classical Association has announced the subjects for the meetings of the year. "The Latin Epic" is the general subject, and each meeting will be devoted to one or two Latin writers of epic poetry. In the Spring the society will give a representation of a Greek symposium.

Charles Hoar, '82, of Philadelphia, has presented to the members of last year's Varsity crew handsome medals in memoration of their victory over Pennsylvania on the Delaware last June. The medals consist of a gold Maltese cross suspended from an arched bar bearing a pair of oars and the words, "Eight Oars." On the medal proper is a laurel wreath surrounding a shield of carnelian and white enamel, in which is set a gold "C," surrounded by the inscription, "Cornell vs. U. of P." On the other side of the medal is engraved the name of the oarsman and his position in the boat.

The annual convention of the New-York State Intercollegiate Press Association was held here last Friday.

ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY NEWS.

Fourth Annual Dinner of the Psi Upsilon Alumni Association.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Nearly fifty alumni attended the fourth annual dinner of the Psi Upsilon Alumni Association of Western New-York, given at the Genesee Valley Club Tuesday evening. Postmaster George H. Perkins presided as President of the association. The following Trustees were elected for the ensuing year: George H. Perkins, W. H. Shuart, George Wilder, C. W. Gorton, Edward S. Clarke, Percy R. McPhail, Frank W. Emerson, Harold C. Kimball, and W. W. Webb.

Judge George A. Carnahan acted as toastmaster. James S. Havens responded to the toast, "Our Fraternity," in the principal speech of the evening. William D. Ellwanger read a poem on "Love of Books." Albert P. Jacobs of Detroit, author of the "Psi Upsilon Epitome," spoke on the extension of the fraternity. Hyland C. Kirk of Phelps, a graduate of Amherst, concluded his address with a poem eulogistic of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, a member of the fraternity. Other addresses were made by Dr. H. S. Durand of this city and John Warden McCauley of Union College. Letters of regret were read from the Rev. Philip L. Jones of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur of New-York, and the Rev. Thomas J. Morgan of New-York. It was voted to observe Founders' Day at the chapter house during each commencement.

G. W. Walton, Director of Melourgia, a well-known local musical organization, has also been elected Director of the University Glee Club. The club has recently been strengthened by the addition of three good singers, Bingham, '96; Engel, '97, and Hayes, '98.

Wednesday the Students' Association adopted a solid silver pennant as the college pin. The face is to be enameled in golden-rod yellow, the college color, and the initials of the university will appear in the centre in silver.

The Faculty has voted to appoint men for the sophomore oratorical exhibition, after a trial contest, in which all members of the class will be eligible. The "soph ex." has long been a feature of commencement week, but the appointments have heretofore been made on the ground of scholarship. This year the best students will be named to speak, but in addition a large proportion of the appointments will be made from the best speakers in the class, as determined by the trial contest.

ANNUAL REPORT OF RADCLIFFE.

Has Been Taken Under the Charge of Harvard University.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 25.—Radcliffe College has published the annual reports of its President, Regent, and Treasurer.

The college, once the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, has existed fifteen years, and Treasurer Henry T. Higginson reports that, in securities held in general and scholarship funds and cash on deposit, it possesses $165,681.25.

Mrs. Louis Agassiz, the President, in sketching the main purpose of the institution from its organization, paid warm tribute to the teachers and scholars, who, in spite of lack or prospect of means, never flagged in their efforts. The standard of instruction has always been high and inspiring, he says, and has told upon the whole character of the college, and has enabled the Faculty to accomplish its purposes.

"With this hope," continued Mrs. Agassig, "we started, and the position of Radcliffe College to-day may well assure us of its final fulfilment even in a larger sense than the present. The university has taken us under her charge, has made herself responsible for the validity of our degrees by the strongest official guarantees, while the liberal interpretation she puts upon her own pledges shows that they include more than they promise."

Regent Arthur Gilman compares the courses of instruction in 1893-4 with those of the present system, under the act which became law last March, which changed the name of the institution to its present one, and extended its powers. Mr. Gilman has praise for the corporation of Harvard College for its promptness in carrying out its part according to the new law.

The students during the year numbered 255, of whom 100 were candidates for the degree of A. B. The others were special or graduate students. There were 75 instructors. There was received from tuition fees nearly $43,000, and about $35,000 was spent in salaries and house service.

NEWS OF INTEREST FROM UNION

Lectures Which Are Attracting Much Attention from the Students.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The first lecture of the course for the engineering students was delivered in the chapel Thursday by Mr. Edward P. North, Union, '56, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. His subject was "The Relation of Cheap Transportation to National Prosperity."

The last number of The Concordiensis contains an interesting article by Alexander H. Rice, '49, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, on "Reminiscences of Dr. Nott."

R. C. Alexander, '80, has an article on "The Union College Alumni Association of New-York" in the current number of The American University Magazine. It is accompanied by fifty pictures of prominent New-York alumni and by several college views.

The junior sanitary engineers are making measurements for the purpose of calculating apparatus to place in Memorial Hall. It has been declared impossible to heat this building, on account of the great height of its roof, but Prof. Landreth believes that, with a canvas covering at the first or second gallery, the work can be performed. It is the present intention to use the hall for the Butterfield lectures.

The second junior hop was given Friday night in the gymnasium.

The college Treasurer, Gilbert K. Harroun, has just offered an annual prize of $50 in gold to the senior writing the best essay or thesis on sociology.

The twenty-second lecture of the Butterfield course was given in the chapel Friday by Prof. William Harkness of the National Observatory at Washington, on "The Practical Uses of Astronomy."

College will close on Wednesday for the Thanksgiving recess, and will reopen the following Tuesday.

NEW-YORK CITY UNIVERSITY.

Work Progressing Rapidly on the New Washington Heights Buildings.

The public inauguration of the new buildings on University Heights and of Ohio Field has been set for Founders' Day, April 18, which will be the sixty-fourth anniversary of the incorporation of the university. It was upon last Founders' Day that the first stone taken from the old Washington Square building was brought up to University Heights, where it now rests on one of the piers of the gymnasium.

From present appearances, the Havemeyer Laboratory will hardly be in working order before the beginning of the new year. The apparatus of the gymnasium is not expected until January. It is expected that by April all of the permanent buildings and the two temporary buildings will be complete, as will also be the athletic field and lawn tennis courts. At present, University Avenue and several of the roads in and around the campus are only half finished.

Prof. A. S. Isaacs of the Chair of German is preparing a volume containing the proceedings of the Hans Sachs celebration, which was held at the university two weeks ago, on the four hundredth anniversary of the poet's birth.

The office of University Registrar has just been created, and L. J. Tompkins, formerly librarian, has been appointed to fill it.

J. M. Byron, M. D., director of the department of bacteriology at the University Medical College, whose name has been so prominently brought before the public recently in connection with his inadvertently inhaling tubercle bacilli, and thus contracted tuberculosis, has invented an incubator for the cultivation of disease germs. He has recently been experimenting with the germs of leprosy, and has already discovered new characteristics of the deadly bacillus.

At the last meeting of the University Quarterly Association it was decided to elect to the Board of Editors one representative from each fraternity. This is a step hailed with approval by all undergraduates, lovers of fair play, as heretofore it has been the custom of a certain fraternity to run the publication in its own interests.

The Hall of Languages will be occupied for the first time after the Thanksgiving recess, which lasts from Wednesday afternoon until Monday.

The junior class is considering the feasibility of holding a promenade.

The name of Phi Kappa Psi has been added to the list of fraternities now having chapters at the university.

THE CITY COLLEGE.

Civil Service Rules Applied in the Selection of Instructors.

The six appointments to instructorships in different departments of the College of the City of New-York, recently announced in these columns, were made by the Trustees in pursuance of carefully-framed rules recently adopted. Tutors who, after a certain term of service, apply for appointment as instructors, attached to particular departments, may obtain such appointment on presenting to the Executive Committee evidence of their special qualifications, which evidence is to consist either in degrees given for completion of university courses of study, in published theses, or other approved publications, scientific, literary, or philosophical; also, as evidence of attainments in art, medals or testimonials from art institutions of recognized standing. Evidence equivalent to the above will be the basis of such special appointments.

Tutors, who are frequently appointed from the graduating class, will find in this provision an incentive to scholarly work in some department, in the prospect of honorable recognition of any special attainments made, and will be less likely to be content with merely discharging the routine duties of the position.

The new regulations provide that, in case it may be found necessary to appoint assistant professors, in any department, those who have held appointments for a year as instructor and have served for ten years in the college, may be eligible for appointment to such position.

The rules adopted aim to secure recognition for progressive scholarship in the making of appointments in the college, and to prevent undue weight being attached to considerations of acquaintance and personal influence.

The regulations meet the approval of college men as tending to promote scholarly attainments, and as in line with the principles of civil service reform.

AN EXTRA BURDEN FOR CORNELL

Increased Assembly Districts Mean More Free Scholarships.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—Another complication which will arise under the new State Constitution is the tuition of State students at Cornell University. Under ex-Gov. Cornell's charter, one student from each Assembly district is admitted every year after competitive examinations. These are known as "State scholarships in Cornell."

The new Constitution provides for 150 Assembly districts, and this means twenty-two additional students a year, or eighty-eight to be constantly provided for after the first three years. Each of these students is entitled to four years' tuition.

As to the university's right in the matter there is a difference of opinion. Some hold that Cornell must receive the new students, others that the university's charter does not require this.

At Cornell it is considered a serious burden to add the large expense to the heavy load which it now has to carry. Each State student costs the university over $300, which means an addition of $26,000 a year. As the matter now stands, Cornell is giving the State in tuition about $150,000 every year. An increase in the students without an increase in the tuition fees must be met by curtailing some of the departments.

The competitive examination of candidates for these scholarships will be held in each county June 1, 1895.

VASSAR GIRLS AS MUSICIANS.

Four of the Class of '94 Take Honors at a Professional Examination.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 25.—The last issue of The Vassar Miscellany calls attention to the fact that four Vassar graduates in music of the class of '94 have recently passed with honor the professional examination instituted by the American College of Musicians.

This organization was founded by Prof. Bowman of New-York, who is Professor of Music at Vassar, and counts among its members such musicians as Theodore Thomas, Dudley Buck, and Joseffy. It holds rigorous examinations, and awards a degree and diploma, the value of which is widely recognized. Few succeed in all branches at the first examination, and a still smaller number win "honors." The Vassar graduates, however—Maud L. Sanders, Jessie L. Macdonald, May J. Wiethau, and Caroline M. Ferris—not only passed, but did it with honors, and shared the additional credit of being the first-honor graduates who have received their preparation wholly from an American college.

Vassar has now abolished the separate music school, and has placed music on a collegiate basis.

The celebration of Philalethean Day will take place Friday, Dec. 7. Mr. John Fox, Jr., of Kentucky, will give the address of the evening. Mr. Fox is a young graduate of Harvard, already well known by his literary work, especially by "The Cumberland Vendetta," which appeared recently as a serial in The Century, and by "Mountain Europa," published in the same magazine two years ago. The music for the evening will be furnished by Lander's Orchestra from New-York.

The committee of the day includes Miss Grace Godwin, Chairman; Miss Harriet Holmes, '95; Miss Alice Nairn, '95; Miss Flora Taylor, '95, of New-York; Miss Marie Champney, '96, of New-York; Miss Ella Love, '96, and Miss Katharine Applegate, '97.

Vassar closes for the Thanksgiving vacation on Wednesday at 11:45 A. M., and reopens Saturday evening, Dec. 1.

Wells College Notes.

AURORA, N. Y., Nov. 25.—At the last meeting of the Social Science Club the question of students' self-government was debated by Miss Austin, in the affirmative, and Miss Sonle in the negative. Great interest has been aroused in the club this year, and its membership has largely increased.

At the vesper service Sunday President Waters spoke of the life and work of the late Dr. McCosh.

Prof. C. T. Winchester, L. H. D., of Wesleyan University, is now giving his annual course of lectures here. The subject of the course is "The Victorian Writers." The first lecture, on "Carlyle," was given Thursday evening, and on Friday evening one on "Clough and Arnold." The remaining lectures will take place as follows: Saturday, "Tennyson"; Monday, "Browning; General Characterist